"First the blade, then the ear, 🦰 then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

### Human rights dilemma

President Carter has yet to evolve a bal- not link human rights and SALT, many memanced policy on the delicate issue of human bers of Congress do and that an arms agreerights. That he has strongly stressed his in-ment may be difficult to get through the Legistention to speak out forthrightly and unequivocally against repression abroad is all to the good. The United States should not hesitate to make its position known when it deems this appropriate. It has failed to do so all too often in the recent past, leaving an unfortunate impression of American indifference to civil liberties.

But herein arises the dilemma. When is a public, official statement appropriate? When the American government begins speaking out about human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with increased frequency, does this in fact improve the situation for Sovict dissidents there? Or does it simply help to aggravate the atmosphere with Moscow to the point where normal economic and other relations are impaired — despite Mr. Carter's determination not to "link" these issues? And where it invites further repression?

Drawing the line is difficult but each case must be carefully weighed. The question, it seems to us, is whether an official pronouncement will improve the situation for the individuals being repressed. When the level of publicity gives them immunity from repression, it can be counted helpful. When it oversteps that fine line where the Russians or others feel challenged and therefore clamp down even harder, it has become counterproductive.

At the moment the diplomatic atmosphere seems to be steadily deteriorating over the human-rights issue. The Russians and Czechs have been cracking down on dissidents and Western newsmen - clearly in violation of the Helsinki declaration. Yet American official pressures do not seem to have alleviated the situation and in fact have drawn an angry blast in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda. Will further public statements help? Or is Mr. Carter better advised to turn to private diplomacy and pressure? Surely he is in a position to tell the Russians that, while he does

### Cultural lift for Africa

After 29 days of almost constant activity, the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, known as FESTAC, is over, and the verdict of those on the scene in Nigeria is that it was a success. This is a tribute to the host nation, for there were times when it seemed as if FESTAC would never get under way. As it was, the expense to Nigeria for accommodating over 15,000 performers and scholars from 56 nations has been very great.

The recompense of course is that the celebration not only provided spectacles of color and massiveness, such as the regatta of 200 double-decker canoes carrying drummers, dancers, and warriors as well as paddlers, or the grand durbar near northern Kaduna, a pageant of horsemanship. FESTAC had its more serious side too, centered on a colloquium where 700 participants presented papers or lectured on such subjects as a common language for Africa, elimination of foreign influences Nigeria deserves credit for carrying through and reintroduction of tribal institutions, and an ambitious undertaking. Those cooings from Cuba

ward each other, it is only a matter of time be-

not a selective policy.

It will not happen tomorrow. But with both thimself must realize that it will be difficult to pidel Castro, grappling with a legging econleader Fidel Castro making cooing sounds to- of doing business with Cuba if Cuban troops, financed by Moscow, are seen helping a commufore the United States and Cuba move toward nist-oriented guerrilla war against white mi-

a normalization of relations. The trend is inevitable and welcome. If Washington can main-On the other hand, if Dr. Castro, who altain ties with the Soviet Union and other Marxready has reduced the number of troops in Anist regimes, it does not make sense to perpetugola from a high of 15,000, to about 8,000, ate a state of hostility with its nearby Caribtoday, shows restraint - not only in Africa but bean neighbor. Détente ought to be a universal in Latin America and Puerto Rico - the way can gradually be opened to rapprochement.

That said, however, it is clear that the This delicate question will have to be ex-American people will not accept a restoration plored by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in: of full diplomatic relations before they are as- the months ahead. Meanwhile it is quite possured on the problem that concerns them the sible for Washington and Havana to take steps most: Dr. Castro's apparent determination to short of diplomatic recognition that will help assume leadership of Marxist revolutions in build confidence and relax tensions. These inthe third world, even to the extent of using clude extending the antihijacking agreement. Cuban troops in such places as Angola. For the due to expire April, 15, and working out ar-United States this poses no little dilemma, es rangements under which Cuban lishing will be pecially in southern Africa where a ravaging i permitted within the 200-mile fishing zone to be civil war threatens if a peaceful solution to the established off the United States coast.

racial problem is not found. The Cuban leader Of primary interest to both sides is trade.

lature for this reason. Similarly can he make clear that it will be difficult to foster economic ties If the overall climate is strained because of the human-rights issue.

Under most circumstances we have felt that more can be accomplished through such "quiet diplomacy" behind the scenes. Yet we realize this policy runs the danger of not doing anything at all. In such case no one knows the difference and the U.S. Government is absolved of responsibility. During the Kissinger era human-rights issues were often ignored or subordinated because the Secretary of State felt larger issues were at stake.

There is reason to think this will not happen in the Carter administration. It is an article of faith with the President to show concern about the yearnings of people around the world for greater freedom. This is admirable and proper. But he will have to learn to do this with a sense of balance, to know when a public pronouncement can be diplomatically effective and when a private approach can be more

It is in fact the Soviet Union that faces the greater dilemma. The men in the Kremlin cannot but be unhappy about the growing rest-Iveness in Eastern Europe. Even Romanians now are issuing human-rights appeals.

With time there will be more and more internal pressure for freedom. The Soviet Union will be put more and more on the defensive in the eyes of the world. In this situation President Carter will have to be careful not to allow his actions to be misinterpreted as a threat to the Soviet regime or as interference in its internal affairs - write at the same time vigorously keeping alive the hope of freedom for all peoples by whatever means of moral support

emphasis on the family as society's basic unit.

portunities for get-togethers virtually around

delegate to the United Nations, Andrew Young,

the festival symbolized the sense of pride in

their heritage as well. This common identity

made FESTAC possible and helped keep it go-

ing. As black Africa's most populous nation -

but one still facing great internal difficulties —

It will require deft diplomacy.

### Spain: more restrictions fall

'The tree was full of snipers, so we cut it down.

Now we have to cut it up'

Not surprisingly for an undertaking of this magnitude, FESTAC was disorganized at the The land that General Franco once ruled is too, about the Army's increasing loyally let moving steadily ahead with long-overdue demoutset, and some complained there was so much activity that no time was left for the visocratic reforms, despite efforts of extreme iting artists to learn about one another. The Nirightists to stem the lide. One by one, the restrictions imposed on Spaniards during the gerian Government however stepped in to correct some of the organizing mistakes, and Franco years are being lifted. The latest slep FESTAC village near Lagos throbbed with opis the easing of the political association laws in ways that will legalize most of Spain's political parties, including perhaps the Communist Aside from providing entertainment for Nigerians and their guests, including a number of African heads of state and the new chief U.S.

This of itself is a major, significant move. It shows the determination of the reform-minded government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, backed by King Juan Carlos, to put Spain's house in better order before the national parliamentary elections scheduled for this spring. It also hints that the military establishment, formerly firmly opposed to legalizing the Communists, may be accepting a role of standing more aloof from politics. It says something,

omy at home that is still subsidized by the Russians to the tune of more than \$1.5 million a day, is obviously eager for business with the

But American business is no less eager for trade and indeed is putting pressure on Washington to relax its bans on Cuba. Scores of U.S. businessmen, from grain executives to softdrink manufacturers, have visited the island in the last year and a half.

in fact the Nixon and Ford administrations. were starting the process until the Angola venture slowed the momentum. With the new Secretary of State now holding out the first olwe branch and the bearded Cuban leader throwing President Carter bouquets for his humane and moral attitudes, a fresh start is in the offing. There will be affect problems ahead, to be sute. But after 18 years of heatility, it is high time both aloes put the past in perspective and looked to the nuture.

King and Prime Minister.

Alongside such internal developments. establishment of diplomatic relations being Madrid and Moscow comes as no super Even under Franco, Spain had opened a tramission in the Soviet capital. The mending the diplomatic rift with Moscow was foreth moreover by the recent normalization of the with the communist nations of Eastern E. rope. Thus, after nearly 40 years, a page Spanish history now has been formally times

The ultrarightists do not like the resample of Soviet ties, especially since nothing was in cluded about returning the 510 tons of god shipped to Russia during the Spanish Civil Wal The Madrid government's explanation is that has not renounced claims "by one side stalls the other," and officials may be the gesting that negotiations for the gold not ex mated to be worth \$2 billion, can proceed ea-ier with diplomatic relations in the cow's contention however is the life the and more, was used to finance mil Spanish left-wing forces opposing France civil war.

Spanish Communists meanwhile are so ? Spanish Communists meanwhile are being given a completely free hand in the Once the party applies for legalizable as government can turn the decision will be unation's Supreme Court for rayley with Spanish penal code which outland which are subject to international statement to implant a totalitation and "attempt to implant a totalitation tem." Spanish Communist leaders day he barty fits this description but it remains in party fits this description, but it remains to seen if the court would accept that pretation if confronted with a decision.

As matters now stand in Spain; neither nor left factions are getting all they was despite some violence, the government solidating its position, and spain is multiple pressive strides along the road to demociate the control of the control

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

#### U.S. foreign policy

### Carter has world guessing and gasping

By Joseph C. Harsch

American foreign policy under Henry Kissinger was a one-ring, one-man circus. It is turning out to be a different matter under Jimmy Carter. Not in the memory of diplomats in Wahington has American foreign pollicy been so briskly active on so many subjects

During the recent presidential campaign Mr. Carter spoke of putting "architecture" into American foreign policy. If he has a master blueprint from which he is working he has not shown it to us yet. We do not see the shape of the intended structure. But he has taken the miliative on so many matters that he has already reversed the relationship of the United States to the outside world.

Under Dr. Kissinger Washington was most of the time reacting to what other people did. Under Mr. Carter others are busy wondering how they should react to what he is doing o

Considering that Mr. Carter has been President of the United States for a mere five weeks, the number of foreign policy subjects he has opened up is truly astoni-hing. He has the State Department, the embassles in Washington, and, one assumes, the foreign ministries of the whole world, gasping - and trying

His initiatives have already touched détente arms reduction, black and white Africa, the Western alliance, Panama, Cyprus, the Middle East, Canada, Mexico - and Cuba. There is a hint also that the United States may be hedging on Ethiopia (which Washington has been supporting), by improving its line of communication with Somalia (which Moscow has been backing). China has not been forgotten.

The manner of the handling of the Cuban relationship explains why the diplomats are breathless. Mr. Carter brought the subject up sources are keeping their eyes on Cuban activiat, of all places, the Department of Agriculture, in Washington. He was making one of his true, said Mr. Carter, and If Mr. Castro would a dozen other countries. also desist from further troublemaking in the Americas, and be more considerate of his own Cuban strength in these countries makes Cuba People at home — then it might be possible to the major foreign military force in Africa. Washington and Havana.

## Devolution: down but not out



### Self-rule bill for Scotland stalls in Parliament

By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of

The British Labour government has suffered a stunning - if although perhaps temporary - setback for its plans to give a measure of selfgovernment to Scotland and Wales.

Sources close to Prime Minister James Callaghan were quoted as saving that despite a parliamentary vote last week defeating government plans to ration debate on the self-government bill, the government intended to soldier on.

It has three major alternatives. It can continue debating the bill clause by clause in Parliament. It can scrap the bill and call referenda in Scotland and Wales to ascertain whether there is a clear majority for self-government. Or it can follow suggestions of the opposition Conservative and Liberal parties and summon an all-party conference to settle the question.

Most political analysts believe that the devolution bill - as the selfgovernment measure is known here - has no chance of getting through Parliament in its present form.

This means that Scotland and Wales will not be able to set up selfgoverning regional assemblies next year, as the bill proposes. The Labour Party will have to fight the next general election (which must be called by October, 1979) without having enacted one of its main campaign pledges in the last election (1974), and in the knowledge that the blame rests mainly on the 22 Labour MPs who voted against their own

The debate-rationing motion was defeated by 312 votes to 283, with 22 of the 29 votes opposed coming from Labour. Without debate-rationing (or a "guillotine" as the procedure is known here) the bill has no possibility of being passed during the current session of parliament.

In turn, government plans, for legislation to hold direct elections for a European Parliament next year have been placed in jeopardy. Britain has agreed with other members of the nine-nation European Commu-nity for a directly elected European Parliament in 1978. As with devolution, this is an issue which crosses party lines and on which members hold strong feelings. If 22 Labour members are willing to defy their own government (and another 15 abstain) on devolution for Scotland and Wales, how many would desert the government over a European

## Cuba's silent army spreads across Africa

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba's military presence in Angola has gotten the headlines, but Western intelligence ties elsewhere in Africa.

These sources say Cuba currently maintains "let's get acquainted" visits there. As though 3,000 or more soldiers in at least six other Afriby accident he tossed off a remark that he had can nations - the Congo (Brazzaville), Equaheard that Fidel Castro might be thinking of torial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambringing his soldiers home from Angola. If bique, and Somalia. And Cubans may be in half

Even without the soldiers still in Angola, the

This newspaper has learned that although there has been a net withdrawal of Cuban sol-\*Please turn to Page 11 diers from Angola in recent months, some of sources here:

fresh troops. Moreover, there has been a buildticularly since Angolan President Agostinho Neto visited Cuba last July.

The number of Cuban soldiers remaining in Angola at this time is hard to ascertain. It could be as few as 8,000 or as many as 15,000. One problem in getting a fix on the present size of the Cuban contingent is that Washington is not clear how many Cubans were in Angola at the height of the buildup in mid-1976. The number may have reached 20,000 to 22,000, although that would mean that one-fifth of the Cuban Army was in Angola aloné.

Determining the size of Cuban units else-

But this much is known, say intelligence

the departing soldiers have been replaced by Somalia: By far the biggest Cuban buildup outside Angloa is in this East African land. up of Cuban civilian personnel in Angola, par- Some 1,500 Cubans are serving as military advisers and Army field corps engineers, running military hospitals, and advising guerrillas. They are not engaged in combat.

> Mozambique: Perhaps as many as 1,200 Cubans are involved in training guerrillas for operations in Rhodesia. There is no evidence that they have been involved in any of the Rhode-

Congo: Ever since the Angolan buildup began in October, 1975, the Congo has been used as a staging area for Cubans and as a replacement depot for material. At least 1,000 Cubans where in Africa is clouded by the relative diffi- are thought to be there today. The number cuty of obtaining intelligence from many Africa could, be closer to 1,500. Some may have served in combat in Angola.

> Guinea: Perhaps 300 Cubans serve as palace guards for Guinean President Sekou Toure. They or others have been there for five years or more: The Cubans also serve as milliary adivsers to the Army.

Guinea-Bissau: This west African land served as a transshipment point for Cubans on the way to Angola in the early stages of the buildup, and hundreds of Cubans were stacloried there temporarily. A contingent of perhaps \$60 remains. They currently assist in the occasional arrival of Cuban air transports, us well as advising the local constabulary.

Equatorial Guinea: Close to Angolo, this: coastal nation in central Africa also was a staging area during the Angolan buildup, but it is no longer-need quite so extensively. Perusper 300 Cubans sull serve in a veriety of advisory capacities there:

\* Please firm to Page 1

#### King Kong rules French cinema What caused special notice was that while By Jim Browning

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

str new resistance here to what many people consider the encroachment of too much foreign

attendance was going down at French-made films, the number of people going to see Amer-Paris .. Ican. British, and Italian films continued to in-French moviegoers, possibly the most avid orease. These figures were announced just as in the world, appear to be changing their ways.

It is causing some concern among theater owners and, possibly more important, is helping to discriminating against them in favor of always. popular American and British music.

The film situation becomes clear when one. miliuence on Fronch language and culture. looks at the list of the top attendance getters.

After increasing for two straight years, cin. for 1976, They were "One Flew Over the one attendance dropped more than 2 percent! Cuckoo's Nest and Jawa's each with more, in 1978, down from more than 180 million than 1 million spectators. A French made compactators in 1975 to 178 million.

Spectators in 1975 to 178 million.



and the ship was the last the same to be a superior of the same of

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of

The Christian Science Monitor

The Danes have returned their Social Demo-

cratic Prime Minister, Anker Joergensen, to

office with his party getting a bigger share of

the seats in Parliament than it had before the

Feb. 15 general election. It will now have 65 of

the 179 parliamentary seats, instead of the 53 it

Mr. Joergensen sald: "We are very happy.

This makes it better to solve our problems."

And then he went to see Queen Margrethe to

net a broader base of support among the many

parties in Parliament. (There were 10 before

is still likely to be at best a minority or shaky

coalition Cabinet. Sixty-five seats in a Parlia-

ment of 179 seats is far short of a majority for

Prime Minister is going to need all the balanc-

ing political skills be has shown in the past to

Danes have a highly developed social con-

commitment to democracy. This helps explain

the proliferation of parties in the Danish Par-

liament and (conversely) the disillusionment

among many electors about the failure of tra-

ditional politics and politicians to come up with

effective solutions to Denmark's growing eco-

This distillusionment helps explain too the

new lease on life given to Mogen Glistrup's

Progress Party, which first burst on the scene

In the December, 1973, general election, in

which it won 28 seats. In the January, 1975,

election the party's total fell to 24. In this

year's election, Mr. Glistrup's party won at

the recent dissolution.)

freeze expire on Feb. 28.

Danish premier faced with

delicate balancing act



MARCEL MARCEAU. Mime is not just wordless acting. The world's greatest mime discusses how his ideas affect performances, Page 18.

FROM INDIA. One of Mrs. Gandhi's political opponents talks about his problems, but also expresses confidence in the fairness of the coming election. Page 31.

AMERICA'S BUDGET. To reflect a Carter philosophy that the place to trim the budget is not "where it hurts the poor the most," the President has revised the 1978 budget (prepared by ex-President Ford). Page 10.

BRAZIL'S IMPOVERISHED NORTH-EAST. The wealth of one of the world's richest nations, is spread seesaw fashion. Today's display pages show what it is like to live in one of its poverty pockets. Page 16.

#### Index

ARTS	23
BOOKS	22
COMMENTARY	31
EDUCATION	25
FINANCIAL	13
HOME	19
HOME FORUM 28,	29
PEOPLE 18,	19
SCIENCE/ENVIRONMENT	20
TRANSLATIONS 26,	27
TRAVEL	24

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy An international Daily Newspaper

Enc Bole Zage Hathers

Editor of the weekly international Edition
Pamela March
Assistant editor. John Edward Young
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sky international Edition (evaluable opticide of North
nly) is composite of selected material in darly North
solitions and material prepared exclusively for the inEdition.

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Phone: (017) 242-2300

### FOCUS

### Is that you again, Holmes?

tember, 1887, that this adventure of Sher---son). lock Holmes took place. . . . Holmes sat at his desk. I sat reading a rollicking sea story in which the storm it described seemed to come alive ... outside our flat at 221-B Baker Street . . .

dowpane, wind blowing furiously . . . then [the] sound of a very distant bell. Watson: That sounds like the downstairs bell, Holmes. Who would call on such a

- from "The Five Orange Pips." a new radio adaptation of the Arthur Conan Doyle classic

In an air-conditioned sound studio just off drama" Hollywood's Sunset Boulevard, thunder is clapping, Big Ben is gonging, groundfog swirling, stairs creaking, shadows lurking and Sherlock Holmes, the master of the complicated clue, is beginning to unrayel

another mystery. For American radio fans, Baker Street is back - in a new form. It is a 39-week, halfhour series called "The Sherlock Holmes Radio Theatre." It is being recorded here for national syndication on commercial radio next spring. The shows will offer new wrote and produced 12 one-hour scripts. scripts, a new musical theme, stereo sound John: ... I have already opened it. Look in- it well. effects, and new stars: Edward Mulhare side (rattle of paper). . . .

Watson: It was toward the end of Sep- (as Holmes) and Ben Wright (as Dr. Wat-

To the show's creator, actors, and producers - and interested network program- To an observer at a recent Sunday after mers - the programs may well signal the moon taping session, the production is full of latest step toward the return of radio as a style and a twist of British humor (during dramatic medium. CBS stations, for ex- the introduction, Watson chuckles and ample, began syndicating in 1974 an early notes: "Perhaps — to make things clear for evening prime-time mystery theater; today, my American friends - I should remark some 225 stations carry it. Based on that that 'pips' are 'seeds'.' success, the network Feb. 12 launched a Holmes: Did non notice anything about the second series called the "General Mills' Radio Adventure" with stories inteded for chil-

field Weedin, CBS chairman of network pro- here in London. gramming for the West Coast said of radio Holmes: Very good, Watson . . . but I few Hollywood theater, "we could make a success of radio you've missed the common denomine

> Holmes: . . . Draw up your chair to the fire, and let's get on with your problem. First of all, sir, my name is John Openshow ... what is happening is so far beyond my experience, that I find myself

"John" is played by Michael Anthony, a 19-year-old broadcasting student, who conceived the idea of an updated Holmes. The project began when Mr. Anthony

Watson: What's in it, Holmes? Holmes Aust what was in the other was Watson — five orange pips . . on the basid three red letters - . . .

The original Holmes was a popular weekly show which ran from 1941 to 1946 h starred Basil Rathbone (as Holmes) and Nigel Bruce (as Watson). The new series is being monitored by Glenhall Taylor, the director of the 1940s production.

postmarks on those letters?

Watson: Well, one was from Pondichern in India . . . the second from Dundee, in "If enough stations got behind it," Har- Scotland . . . and the third was posted right

mellifluous voices, and stereo effects, the strongest ingredient, according to Willia Baer, the show's executive producer, is listener. "That's the wonderful thing at radio" he said. "You have to use ya

Holmes: . . . And now, I shall address to envelope (sound of writing). Then ... shall place the five pips inside . . . I have spun the web, well, Watson . . . I have span

## You can't run your fingers through a tax cut, say Britain's unions

By Francis Renny Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a real possibility that Chancellor Denis Healey's hard work in getting the IMF (International Monetary Fund) to save the Pound will be undone by the talk of a few trade union leaders. Steeper falls in the London Stock Market index and in the value of Sterling are more possible in these early weeks of 1977, than in any period of 1976. The cause of it all: maneuvres around Phase Three of La-

Phase Two, the 41/2 percent ceiling, ends in July. But much sooner must come the Chancellor's national budget. Mr. Healey would like

LONDON

wage-restraint from the unions; which means lng." By which is meant the happy days of not ha wants them to promise restraint first, then ... so long ago when employers bought off their

round: let's see how the taxes stand (they say), then we'll figure how restrained we can

The unions have two main complaints. The first is that, quite simply, rising prices and pegged wages have made everyone desperate for cash - with the worst still to come. Second, the tiny increases allowed are weighted in favor of the less-well-paid and unskilled.

To use the jargon of the shop-floor, differentlais have been whittled away. The key craft unions want to see skill put back on its pedes-

It would actually cost the country less to achieve all this by culting income-tax. The burden would fall on the Exchequer, not on in-, her European partners, Britains, wages are dustry. Property tailored, it might also do lamentably low, and its prices low emough to something to check the demoralization of Brit bear some increase and still remain comish managerial and professional talent, in petitive creasingly tempted either to conigrate or de-

Anyway, the unions are less tempted by the

lax cut bait than Mr. Healey might have hoped. For a start, it is part of socialist doctrine that cuts in public spending are blows at the working class. If taxes are cut, there will be less for schools, hospitals and job-providing nationalized industries. Tax cuts, by Marxist definition, are always seen as putting money into the pockets of the well-to-do. And they are vague, insubstantial things that you can't count into a man's hand like pound notes.

The benefits of a tax cut vary from person to person, according to family circumstances, and not from union to union.

Part of the frustration of the national incomes policy has been that union leaders have been unable to face their members and say "Look what I alone have won for you alone!" It has all been handed down from on high, the same for everybody. Almost enough to make one's members question the value of paying their subscriptions. . . .

And so the battle cry has been "A return (or employees with 30 percent wage increases, and The unions see the game the other way the government happily printed the banknotes to meet them. With results Britain has still to recover from.

By no means all union leaders are idiots. however (that word coming from the Greek idios, meaning one who thinks only of himself). They acknowledge that money not earned is hollow money. But, they add, workers will not increase their output under present circumstances unless it pays to do so. What they want is freedom for incentive payments, and for skill to be rewarded.

On more doubtful economic ground they go on to argue that it is simply not proved that higher wages are the cause of higher prices.

And at the moment, compared with most of

wagon: car workers, miners, electrical transport workers - no leader who de? want to be left behind by his followers calmuch else. It is not so much that he wast keep solidarity with the other unions; (b) is, he doesn't trust them not to do his mer down in the scramble.

And encouraged by the Bennites and 65 leftists on the Labour Party's extrapts mentary National Executive, more and ad union leaders are questioning what they have to thank the government for anyway? Onesis u-half million unemployed, and rising! 📶 🛍 still at fifteen percent, and rising Park cars taking more than 40 percent of the dones tic market, and rising?

To quote the loquacious Mr. Clive less white-collar union leader: "The feedback has our members is that enough is enough there won't be any deal with the Chast over tax concessions; that won't help our de-

All of which would be splended frame for Mrs. Thatcher and her Tork that learnt their lesson from the Healn and are not married to a rigid wages follow

Their problem is how to promise to deals free (freedom has always been a Tory battlecry) without ruining the the foreign exchange markets. Part of the swer may lie in finding some way dank tax cuts look "sexy" to the unions stee in Mrs. Thatcher's latest economic species

plored the ground. Referring to Mr. He promises she claimed that three yes bour rule had increased the tax all of erage (amily by almost £600 a year without improving our social services off our international debts, raising dard of living, or making us better sense whatever

There was loud applaise from his perous south of England audience a can't help wondering whether Mrs. would really like to take over the new present restless state. The private will present restless state. The private will present restless state. creasingly tempted either to emigrate or de One after another the ket unions have bands of Brught's foreign tradition and for the Collective Bargaining her domestic politicians.

biggest party in Parliament. (The big losers were former Prime Minister Poul Hartling's Liberal Democrats, whose number of seats fell Mr. Glistrup first captured the imagination of many Danes by campaigning for the aboli-

tion of income tax and boasting of how he had enriched himself by income-tax evasion. (For this election campaign, he got a three-week break from the government's long court case against him on tax evasion charges.) Ironically, Feb. 15 is the filing deadline for

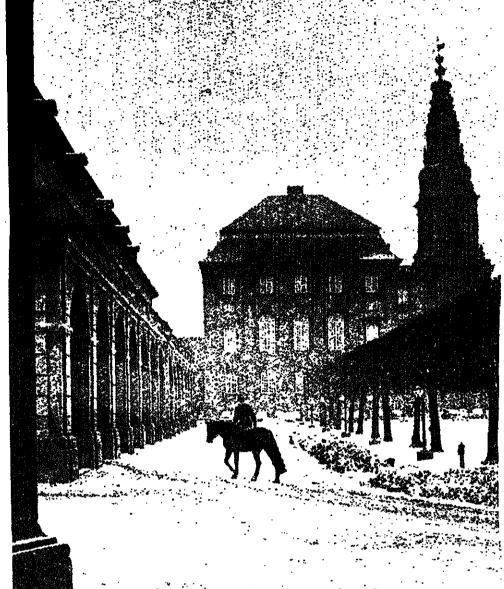
income-tax returns in Denmark. Some com-Inform her of his plans to achieve for his Cabi- mentators suggested that holding the general election on that date was bound to help Mr. Glistrup more than anybody else.

#### But whatever Mr. Joergensen works out, his Economic support sought

The election was called by Prime Minister Joergensen not because of any defeat in Parfiament but because he could not get broad the Social Democrats. Consequently, the enough support for the economic package he was trying to work out - particularly in the area of housing policy. The election results maintain support in his tackling of Denmark's have not radically changed the outlook for him. grave economic problems - particularly after He remains Prime Minister. He will still have the current national wage agreement and price to canvass the support of other parties for his policies - which are unlikely to be popular because he will be unable to avoid belt-tightening. But the voters have strengthened his hand a little, suggesting that when it comes to science, a keen sense of fair play, and a deep—a—showdown, the Social Democrats enjoy broader support than any other single party. their usual position in postwar Danish politics.

Of the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark is the most immediately affected by outside changes in the world economy. It lacks the industrial strength of Sweden. It has no North Sea oil, as has Norway. It has its farm exports. And it has its high-class beautifully designed modern furniture and home communicat But these latter exports depend on a thriving economy in potential export markets - and that has not been the case in the past few

Of the three Scandinavian countries, only



Where Queen Margrethe received her newly re-elected prime minister

Denmark is a member of the European Common Market. West Germany's close associ-It, and one does not hear many Danes arguing cause of the financial pinch at home.

against membership. But there are Danes in some of the splinter parties who want to cut ation with Denmark in the market has helped Denmark's defense spending within NATO be-

<u>Europe</u>

## Portugal: refugees cheated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Snowballing revelations of fraud involving millions of dotlars of government refugee aid funds have confronted Portugal's Socialist govemment with its first major scandal.

The Socialist newspaper A Luta broke the story claiming that more than \$47 million were siphoned off the \$265 million spent by the state to house and feed the 650,000-odd refugees who fled Portugal's former African colonics of Angola and Mozambique.

The newspaper said that at least \$15.6 millien have been pocketed by hotel and boarding house owners using false receipts and by racktunning slum housing for vast profits at the government's expense. A Luta said that further large-scale frauds were perpetrated by officials who were falsifying the records in IARN, the government's refugee aid institute. Much of this refugee aid comes from foreign governments, with a contribution of some \$35 million from the United States topping the list.

#### Triggered by probe

The scandal broke following the findings of a overnment inquiry into the accounts kept by lakin. Since then, there have been newspaper allegations that part of the money was used to fluance mercenaries in Rhodesia, that a \$30,000 bribe was offered by one JARN official to the Police, and that three men have died in the past week in mysterious circumstances.

Government officials admit that there has been large scale fraud practiced, but police say there is no evidence that there is murder newspapers had anything to go with the scan viding the money,

dal. They do admit, however, that attempts were made to bribe a member of the police.

IARN has been the focus of controversy since it was set up two years ago to cope with the sudden arrival of thousands of refugees. Refugees have constantly accused the administration of siphoning off money intended for them, but little notice has been taken of them in the past. There is also no doubt, however, that some of the refugees themselves are heavily involved in the rackets.

Refugees also have complained bitterly about their lodgings. But they have received scant public sympathy, mainly because attention has always been focused on the several thousand billeted in the country's luxury ho-

#### Cellar housed 24 refugees

But investigations now are revealing that it is common to find houses like one in the luxury Lisbon suburbs of Cascals, where 24 refugees were crammed into a cellar room and where the landlord charged the government \$3,000 a

The reports of the scandal apparently encouraged one group of refugees to take direct action over the problem they were having in getting their subsidies from the government. About a hundred of them picked up sticks and occupied a tourist village in the southern Algarve scheduled to be filled by an international group of yachismen. They were dispersed eight hours later by armed hattehal guardsmen and soldiers, but threatened to return in they were not paid the three weeks of food subsidies owed them."

These funds were normally distributed by the management of the Vilamourn tourist cominvolved or that the throg men cited by the ples, but were halted when IARN stopped pro-

### France teeters on the verge of anti-terrorism pact

By Jim Browning Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the controversy over France's reease of suspected Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Daoud, West European countries are moving ahead with important new antiterrorism

These are the first steps in what West German and French police officials hope will be stiff international provisions to ensure the extradition of accused terrorists and to reduce their ability to win concessions from governments by bijacking airplanes and taking hos-

Seventeen of the 19 members of the Council of Europe including France signed an antiterrorist treaty Jan. 27 at council headquarters in Strasbourg, France.

A still stronger trenty is being drafted by the nine-nation European Community (Common Market).

The purpose of both treaties is to avoid situtions such as the Daoud affair. Under the Council of Europe's treaty, each signatory country promises that, if it is holding a man: accused of committing an act of terrorism in one of the other countries, it will either extradite him or try him itself.

The treaty has been criticized by civil libertarlans, who say it could be a vehicle for government repression. Acts classified as terrorsm, they point out, almost always have a polit. day side, and treatment of political crune is

seldom cut and diried.
The freaty tries to get around this question in not unusual way. Signatory nations aloudy agree to consider all terrorial violence as noncolitical crime. The list of such crimes in-

cludes airplane hijacking, taking of hostages, kidnapping, bombing, and even the simple use of arms.

That has left the French Government still divided over how to react.

France has a law dating back to 1927 which rules out extradition of accused criminals "whenever the crime or infraction has a political character." France's 1958 Constitution explicitly recognizes the right to political asylum in France, a right which has been enjoyed both by refugees from East European and Asian countries and by left-wingers accused of terrorism in Spain or fleeing the military government in Chile.

Critics of the treaty point out that it also permits governments to decide on their own to consider that any violent act against person or property is by definition not political and therefore subject to the terrorism treaty. At the extreme, they argue, it would permit governments to control all but the most peaceful opposition by groups who feel they are op-

All inations who sign the treaty have the right to adopt it only in part when their parliaments ratify it, which the French say will permit them to modify sections they do not like. The Dapud affair appears to have increased their reticence over the treaty.

In an apparent effort at compromise, loopboles have been written into the text permitting a government wide room for its own intorpretations: Any government can still de \* cide in any specific case, despite its treaty obligations not to extradite someone because the issues involved are political.

assues involved are pointed;

in crimes with a political slot; baserved
one French diplomat. there is always disaproment about what is a legit mate pullical. action and what is a helique crime.

Training for a peacemaker:

what Mideast taught Vance

Damaseus, Syria

Staff correspondent of

The Christlan Science Monitor

IIS Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance

ended his mission to the Middle East hopeful of

getting the main parties in the Arab-Israeli dis-

pute to the conference table in the latter half

But in a news conference shortly before his

return to the United States, Mr. Vance cau-

There was good reason for this word of cau-

tion. In the course of his one-week trip to six

Middle East countries, Mr. Vance found every-

where an expressed desire for peace and a

pressing need to cut huge military defense bud-

gets, but he found, too, no apparent softening

in the deep feelings of fear and mistrust with

which Arab and Israell leaders regard each

In the view of many observers who are not

party to the conflict, the key "confrontation"

states of Egypt and Syria have now acknowl-

reged that Israel, in one form or another, is

here to stay. This is seen by these same ob-

servers as a change in attitude of historic im-

Secretary of State Vance is said to accent

the sincerity of the Arabs on this point. But the

Israelis see it differently. While they recognize

what they describe as "factical changes" on

the part of the Arabs, they believe that the

through" regarded as necessary to push the

tioned against overoptimism.

## Bukovsky: dissident with a difference

The Christian Science Monitor

Vladimir Bukovsky, the Soviet dissident whom the White House has announced will meet President Carter this week, is a young man of sharp wit and intense eyes despite years of detention in psychiatric hospitals and

Asked during his recent stay in France what cal studies at Cambridge University, England. he thinks of the "socialism with a human face" that European Communist parties say they want to build, Mr. Bukovsky answered:

"All that interests me is the human face." Mr. Bukovsky refuses to be categorized. Unlike other dissidents, who remain idealistically communist or devoutly religious, his sharpest trademark is his humor.

"Whose camp do I fall in:" he mused the other day. "The concentration camp."

In conversations with journalists and friends in France, the Soviet biologist has indicated that he plans three kinds of activities during his exite in the West:

 He has begun describing himself as "spokesman for political prisoners," a role he sometimes played by maintaining contact with foreign journalists while he was in Moscow. "My comrades from Vladimir prison and myself have given some thought to a statute for political prisoners." he said in a recent Interview with the French magazine Le Nouvel Ob-

all the world's countries, and I hope to be able to go to find out about the situation of political prisoners in other countries."

• He advocates action by private individuals. He credits world public opinion for sparking his release by Moscow in December in exchange for Chile's release of Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan.

He wants to pursue his interrupted biologi-

Will be teach? "I don't think I know enough yet that anyone can learn from me," he explains. Ills recent loctures to groups such as the British Parliament have been on political

Mr. Bukovsky has said that Western leaders have been nalve and impatient in their relations with the East.

The 1975 Helsinki declaration, he says, was followed by an increase in harassment and ill treatment of dissidents in Eastern Europe despite the declaration's 'provisions on human rights and political prisoners. He believes that Vestern governments must be firm and consistent if they want to see results.

"There will be no changes unless this firmness is maintained with perseverance," he told one French journalist. Mr. Bukovsky supports such measures as the Jackson amendment to the U.S.-Soviet trade bill, which required an increase in exit visas for Jews desiring to emi-

He charges that American-made goods are "I have decided to try to win its adoption by used for repressive purposes by the Soviets.



Bukovsky: 'I ask that you not sell us handcuffs'

"The West has . . . sold computers 'made in U.S.A.' as well as the handcuffs that the KGB [Soviet secret police] put on my wrists in the airplane which took me to Zurich," he alleges. "I am not calling for a blockade, but I ask that you not sell us handcuffs, in both the literal and the figurative sense.

Mr. Bukovsky has a passport good for five years. Unlike exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, he could conceivably return to the Soviet Union when he likes.

His English is excellent, although \*\*\* a bit stiffed. "We were taught from da.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTH

as a form of defense.

"Do you know the story of the pessinita the optimist who meet," he asked, "OCC the pessimist, things are horrible 5 - couldn't be worse!"

" 'Yes, they could,' replies the optimis!

#### very formal texts." he explains. In his interview with Le Nouvel the teur, Mr. Bukovsky said dissidents meta

Arabs remain intent on eventually destroying The Arabs, for their part, continue to regard Israel as a "militaristic and expansionist" state with no interest in negotiating on what

#### they consider to be the basic issues. It is the persistence of feelings such as these "gut feelings" as one Middle East expert puts it - which makes some Americans despair of reaching the "conceputat break-

pressure on the PLO to come up with moderate declarations at its National Council meeting, scheduled to be held in Cairo next month.

parties to the confilet past procedural roadblocks on the way to a Geneva conference and beyond. Geneva, in their view, might turn out to be only the barest of beginnings on the road

Mr. Vance found that thanks partly to shipments of highly sophisticated weapons to Israel by the United States, Israel's current military position is far superior to that of the Arabs. This is a factor which may encourage Israel to stall on substantative negotiations the Arabs say - unless the United States brings heavy pressure to bear on the Israelis.

The way in which the two sides define an eventual "peace" remains a key problem. The Arabs see it as a cessation of hostilities with the possible "normalization" of relations to follow at some unspecified point in the future. The Israelis' position is that peace has to mean the acceptance of Israel through diplomatic and commercial relations among other things.

But just getting to the conference table will be difficult enough. Here the main problem remains the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Experts say the main Arab parties seem to be moving toward a convercence of views on this issue with PLO representatives to be linked with a Jordanian delegation. But Mr. Vance said that during his trip be had detected no progress on this issue as far as the divergence of Arab and Israeli views is concerned. The official Israeli position is that Israel cannot permit itself to negotiate with a "terrorist" group whose declared intention is the elimination of Israel

Middle East experts say that it would be too early at this stage to expect the PLO to go so far as to renounce completely provisions in the organization's convenant which call for the destruction of the State of Israel

The Egyntians and Syrians are nulting heavy

University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographe

Middle East

The new Saudi Arabia: pressure for U.S. goodwill - and action

But they apparently fear that if they push too hard there will be a Palestinian extremist reaction which would undermine their efforts.

In the meantime, no one expects substantive progress on any of the issues until Israel holds. its national elections in May.

American officials said that Mr. Vance has not yet come un with any fixed ideas on what the American approach should be. He has been exclusively engaged, they said, in "absorbing" ideas and positions put forward by the Arab and Israeli leaders.

On the positive side. Mr. Vance has achieved the modest aims which he set out for himself before undertaking this, his first overseas tripas Secretary of State: be has indicated to leaders in the Middle East the Importance which the United States attaches to a peaceful resolution of the conflict; gathered views of the region's leaders first hand; and begun to establish the personal relationships with those leaders which are considered so important in this part of the world.

Immediately before coming here to Damascus, Mr. Vance was in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for talks with Crown Prince Falid. (King Kha-

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Their leader is Dr. Abdel Rahman al-Zamil.

There, the Secretary found Saudi Arabia, which has assumed increasing importance as the main financial supporter for the Arab con--frontation states, united perhaps as never before with the Egyptians and Syrians on approaches to a peace settlement. This apparent Arab unity is one of the factors which give some observers the impression that the potential for peace in the region now is greater than It has been in a number of years. But, according to some sources, it is also one of the things which has the Israelis worried.

At his press conference in Damascus, M. Mance quoted Syria's President Assad as saying of their meeting: "There's no substitute for seeing a man face to face and having a chance to look him in the eye."

He said that Mr. Assad impressed hun as being "deeply committed" to achieving a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict

In a press, conference of his own, Mr. Assort said that Mr. Vance. has left a positive inpression on me."

In answer to a question, the Syrian President firmly rejected the idea of giving up in negotiations "even a single inch" of the Syrian terrilid is in London receiving hospital treatment). tory which is now occupied by Israel.

## Britain's Foreign Secretary: how he looks, what he see

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Prime Minister James Callaghan, a master politician, has surprised his fellow-politicians and taken a finely calculated risk by appointing Dr. David Owen as Foreign Secretary. Dr. Owen, the youngest British foreign sec-

retary since Anthony Eden, succeeds Anthony Crosland, who passed on Feb. 18. Dark-haired, with rugged good looks, Dr.

Owen was a practicing physician until he entered Parliament in 1966. A convinced pro-European, he belongs to the Labour Party's modcrate or right wing, a group that has been weakened by Mr. Crosland's passing and by the departure of former Home Secretary Roy Jenkins to head the European Commission (the Common Market's executive) in Brussels.

"Firm on principles, flexible on details" is how one parliamentary colleague characterized Dr. Owen. At a hastily summoned press conference Feb. 22, Dr. Owen fielded with tact and good humor a host of questions thrown at him on subjects as diverse as Rhodesia, human rights, and the strains of office.

He said he sees human rights as "Indivisible," whether they concerned the Soviet Union or Uganda. There is a strong place for declara- ing with ideas and initiatives."

tory statements on the subject, he continued, but they had to be well-judged and a balance

On the tangled issue of Rhodesia, on which Mr. Crosland was working when struck by illness, he said there was "no option I wouldn't entertain" if there was any hope that it would lead to a settlement.

Dr. Owen, who has been the senior minister of state in the Foreign Office since last autunin, has a busy schedule ahead of him. Britain is currently chairman of the nine-member European Community, which means Dr. Owen must preside over sessions of the Council of Ministers through June. He will also have to accompany Prime Minister James Callaghan to Washington March 9, prepare for the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in London in May, the Western economic summit President Carter has proposed, and the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting in London in June.

Like his predecessor Dr. Owen has a lively American wife, Deborah, who is a literary agent working out of their home in the east end of London. Like his predecessor, he spends most weekends commuting to his constituency, which appears to be distant Plymouth. But "I'm not tired," he told journalists, "I'm burst-



Owen: 'I'm bursting with ideas'

Dr. Owen's appointment bypasses a whole generation of moderate Labour politicians in their 40s - such luminaries as Prices Secre- inct rank while remaining in its tary Roy Hattersley and Transport Minister (chief secretary to the Treasury)

Shirley Williams, Labour moderates now ! a bright new candidate for the prime! istership — a man young enough to sit of next leadership contest or even the one? that (Dr. Owen is 38).

For this reason, Mr. Callaghan's 🍪 must cause some tension among those the moderate supporters who at least tempappear to have been sidetracked. The ill's prime minister has taken on, therefore, b' future disharmony in a Cabinel that has 4.1 remarkable cohesion hitherto.

Mr. Callaghan has carefully balance ? Owen appointment with others that add to !wing strength within the Cubinel Mrs. 1623 Hart, left-wing member of the party's Mart executive, has been given back her old jour Minister of Overseas Development at B other left-winger, Frank Judd, becomes self minister at the Foreign office, the in the Owen held at the time of his promotes to s retary.

Denis Healey, who was to have exch his taxing job as Chancellor of the Rabel with Mr. Crosland later this year and stay on at the Treasury, His Dentis to Par Expenditure, Joel Barnett, has been trans-

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Saudi mission to visit U.S.A says he is excited by the prospect of "meeting everyone we can, from U.S. Cabinet officers to ordinary businessmen and students." During their seven-week tour of most of the American Dhahran, Saudi Arabia states, the Saudi study team intends to be A high-powered team of Saudi Arabian busiavailable for lectures, seminars, and informal nessmen, university professors, and government officials is on its way to the United discussions with anyone who wants to talk to them about U.S.-Arab relations and doing busi-States shortly to convince Americans to increase business and human contacts with the

ness in the Arab world. Most members of the team are already assoclated with the expanding American business and technical ventures which have brought the soft-spoken, U.S.-educated dean of Educational Services at Saudi Arabia's University of over 30,000 Americans to live in Saudi Arabia. Petroleum and Minerals here. Dr. Zamil, who They intend to project the political message headed a similar Saudi mission to the U.S. two that speedy Arab-Israeli peace negotiations are years ago, conferred with Saudi Crown Prince . a must. They contend that the American Con-Fahd and government officials about the trip in gress ought not to thwart U.S. business in Arab Riyadh, the Saudi capital, a fortnight ago. states by passing projected legislation out-Dr. Zamil, who has helped to recruit many lawing compliance by U.S. firms with Saudi the more than half-American faculty of the and office Arab rules connected with the Arab University of Petroleum and Minerals here, economic boycott of Israel

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### Cyprus: no solution near despite summit talks Agreement interpreted inental views of the two sides remain unin different ways

By Sam Cohen Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus Experienced diplomats in Nicosia see no prospect of un easy and an early settlement of the Cyprus problem:

changed, these diplomats say.

Only a few days after the Makarios-Denktash meeting there were indications that both sides had different interpretations of the principles and criteria accepted at the summit.

bi-communal federation. Archbishop Makarios state." He added: "We will never accept a syshad accepted the principle of a bi-communal confederation."

federation at the summit as a concession. But Mr. Dahklash does not use the term conby this he did not mean the establishment of lederation, but comes out strongly against the They hold to this view despite the recent it wo separate states. "Bi-communal is one term contenence between Cyprus President thing, bi-zonal is another," he said. "Cyprus can be bi-communal and yet there could be two, three, or four zones. All this is subject to thorny aspect of the whole problem; for a settlement with the desire for a settlement with the communal and use the term contened at the contened at the summation and desire for a settlement with the desire for a settlement with the contened at the contened at the summation of the state of the whole problem; the desire for a settlement with the contened at the summation of the state of the whole problem; the desire for a settlement with the contened at the summation of the state of the whole problem; the desire for a settlement with the contened at the contened at the summation of the state of the whole problem; the desire for a settlement with the contened at the contened at the contened at the summation of the states. "Bi-communal is one term contened to the whole problem at the contened at the contened to the contened

zonal system are sought in Vienna, the inter-communal talks will lead nowhere."

property, economic viability, and pro-ity." So far the Greek Cymrot leads

ples and criteria accepted at the summit.

to be based on a strong central government ritory, which represents the population of a united, single Mr. Denktash says the Tulks should recommined federation. Archhishop Makarios state "He edded the comminal federation archhishop Makarios state" He edded the comminal federation. tem of two separate states that amounts to a

A similar misunderstanding exists concerning the term "unitary state." President to be based on a strong central assistance of land to be returned. He say the side should retain 20 percent of land to be returned. He say the side should retain 20 percent of land to be returned.

Despite these differences, qualities ers here feel that several factors ave ening the desire for a settlement or both

Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf
Denktash.

The agreement reached at the summit on the resumption of intercommunal talks in Vienna next month and on guidelines for linese talks is considered encouraging But the fundation of the fundatio

## For China: year of the thin snake

By Ross H. Munro

As the Year of the Snake began Feb. 18 the people of China were celebrating what for most of them is the longest vacation they ever have - three days off work.

The Chinese new year, renamed Spring Festival by the Communists, is usually a time when families buy additional and better-quality food and drink as well as a few new clothes and maybe an item or two for the home. But this Spring Festival seems to be one of the leanest in many years.

After the political turmoil of the Year of the Dragon with its widespread industrial disorder, as well as the Tangshan earthquake, the Chinese economy is weaker than usual. Chinese officials seem much more cautious when they talk about the economy than they were during the heady and optimistic days following the purge of the radicals last October.

This abstract picture of a troubled economy has become more real during visits to Peking's markets and stores over the past 10 days. Most goods are usually scarce in China, and lines of people waiting for them are often long, but these days the goods appear scarcer and the lines longer.

The official Chinese news agency claimed this week that more port and fish are available in Peking this year than at the same time a year ago. But a visit to the markets finds the port is extraordinarly fatty, and most of the fish is saited, bony, long, and thin and appears to have been in storage for a long time.

Those foreigners who have made a practice of observing the markets at Spring Festival say the quality, variety, and amount of food all have declined compared with 1976 and 1975.



Food in China's shops is down in quantity and quality

Since Peking's markets are considered the best-stocked of any in China, the implications for the rest of the country are sad.

If one spends a couple of hours on Wang Fu Ching, the main downtown shopping street, the picture of too many people chasing too few goods quickly emerges. When a glass-enclosed fruit stand opens for business with a few new crates of mandarin oranges for sale, passersby run to get in line.

Sometimes clutching each other to guard against queue-breakers, many will walt an hour or more before they can hold out their plastic handbags so that a clerk can dump in rying 14 desks is arriving at a furniture store. prowl the shopping districts with plenty of the writing surface, a drawer, and a storage cabinet - rough wood covered on the top and

sides with cheap plastic sheeting. The men on

the truck do not even bother to take them inside; they simply line the desks up on the side. economic slump. Three store clerks standing guard tell the quickly gathering crowd that the price is \$30. Even though this is about the average monthly wage for a factory worker, there is a rush into

the store to pay cash. Within 20 minutes the The impression grows that there are people regions.

Up the street, another hubbub. A truck car- in Peking whose occupation in life is siπάψ in their pockets on the lookout for a new #3 ment of goods that can be quickly resold

The crowds of anxious choppers on Wang h Ching are just a surface reminder of China Words like slump must be taken relatively

some economists argue. After all, there by not been a significant rise in real per-capitals comes since 1957. But the past year or more, with its combination of political upheaval and natural disaster, has seriously affected the economy, particularly in certain sectors and

4 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

## South Africa

## Soweto: after the smoke electricity

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg After the riots in Soweto last year, two simple suggestions were made to improve living conditions in that black township near Joannesburg. The suggestions were not contrary to the government's system of apartheid, or legallzed separation of the races.

One was to introduce electricity to all of Soweto. The other was to build desperately needed homes.

There is good news about the electricity.But the word about the homes is not so good.

Four banks have agreed to put up a loan of 50 million rand (\$57.7 million) to light up the entire township. (At present only one-minth of Soweto has electricity.) Talks are to be held this week in Cape Town with the government to clinch the plan.

The proposal was initiated by business mainly Roberts Construction and a big electrical firm. Siemens (Pty), Ltd. Reportedly Anglo American also was involved.

The four banks - Barclay's National, the Standard, Volkskas, and Nedbank - have agreed in principle to make the loans if they are guaranteed by the government.

The loan proposal has been well received by blacks. "It should have happened long ago,"

The need for new houses is just as urgent. The average number of people in one home reportedly has risen from 11 to 16 in the past few years. This reporter has met one woman who lives in a four-room house with 28 other people.



Electricity will soon help lighten the load throughout Soweto

said Ev David Nkwe. "For years students have had to learn by candlelight."

The black newspaper, World, revealed recently that residents applying to buy homes were being charged about 80 percent more than the prices announced six months ago. A standard four-room house jumped from 2,295 rand (\$2,639) to 4,160 rand (\$4,784).

The World said that to build a four-room

house with an outside totlet costs 1,359 rand. Such a house is offered for sale at 2,160 rand. Selling has been suspended until the government sorts out the prices.

The issue of houses for blacks in urban (theoretically white) areas is a tricky one for the Nationalist Party government.

Under apartheid, blacks are not considered

to be permanent dwellers in urban areas. They are only allowed there to serve whites as laborers. Technically each black is supposed to belong to a tribal homeland, although many have never seen one

Therefore, the issue of allowing blacks to own their own homes on a leasehold basis is coming close to admitting the permanency of blacks in the so-called white areas.

## Politics, not mother, would be candidate Sanjay Gandhi's power base

By Mohan Ram Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi Sanjay Gandhi, the controversial younger cisms in a variety of ways. Early on, she said son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is seek- that attacks on Sanjay were, in fact, aimed at ing election to the Indian Parliament next her. Lately she has been denying that her son month not so much as a bid to succeed his was making decisions for her or issuing orders mother some day as to assert his right to remain in politics.

The younger Gandhi long has been the target of opposition attacks, but lately he has been the cause of dissension in the ruling Congress Party as well.

Described by critics as an "extraconstitutional power center" built up by his claims a membership of 5 million people, mother, he has been charged with translating sought no fewer than 200 out of a total of 542 his own personal views into government policies and decisions. The critics repeatedly have cessful, would have changed the complexion of

ing in either the government or the party, he was making and announcing decisions on the government's behalf.

(Mrs. Gandhi has responded to these critihad to enter politics because the opposition had made him the target of attack.)

The younger Gandhi received the nomination to represent the district of Amethi in the northerh State of Uttar Pradesh after a flap in the Congress, Party. Its own youth wing, which charged that although he had no official stand-

inasmuch as the youth wing is led by Sanjay action, and as a result the Youth Congress Gandhi, it would have given him a powerful po-

But in a dramatic move, Food and Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram - until then the gress following the Jagjivan Ram revolt known) bid to bypass sentor members of the than one-third of the nominations. the party as well as in India at large.

Mr. Ram's move underscored tensions in the was the alleged bid by the Youth Congress to establish an identity independent of the parent Parliament organization and to relegate tested veterans to the political wilderness.

The decision to sidetrack the Youth Cor

strongest likely contender to succeed Mrs. portedly demoralized Sanjay Gandhi's lieute Gandhi - quit both her government and the ants. The timing of the announcement of Ms party. One of the issues he raised in the process was the Youth Congress (as it is popularly to do with the Youth Congress claim to more party. He called on these veterans to put a Assuming he wins, the younger Gandal's he

stop to what he termed authoritarian trends in ture role depends not so much on the simple of the Youth Congress as it does on the support he is able to command among other new memparty. Particularly galling to party dissenters bers of Parliament from his party. There will be no "youth power" of persuasion in the new

Sanjay has launched his election campaign in concert with his mother, whose own to The party leadership felt compelled to take stituency is next to the one he would represent

## Between detentions, time to win top journalism award

By June Goodwin Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Peter Magubane is reluctant to talk. This black South African news photographer has spent 586 days in solitary confinement in prison without being charged, has been deprived of his passport, been banned (heavily restricted) for five years, been beaten by police for trying to do his job, and his house has

been fire-bombed and ransacked. But those events are not what make Mr: Magubane reluctant. They only make him

His reluctance is a deeper thing, related to the way he works as a photojournalist.

ernment level."

Freeze on integration

By United Press International

The Roman Catholic church and Cape Province officials have agreed to freeze

Cardinal Owen McCann and the Cape Province administrator, Dr. Lapa Munnik,

said after a two-hour meeting Feb. 22 that the church would not admit any more

blacks or Coloreds (mixed race) pupils into its classrooms this term, and the author-

In a joint statement, the two sides said the church and the administration, agreed

that the present situation regarding the admission of pupils other than whites to

Catholic private schools be frozen pending the outcome of further discussions at gov-

At the start of the school year in January Catholic churches in the Cape, Trans-

thal and Natal provinces, as well as in Namibla (South-West Africa) opened the

Dr. Munnik and Transvani administrator Sybrand van Nickerk said the church was

lefying government laws and threatened to shut down the schools. The church re-

Officials in Transvant Province challenged the church in a sort of test case on be

Church officials have refused to give details of the number of schools and pupils

avolved in the Issue, But other Catholic sources, estimated less than 100 block or

illes would not go ahead with threats to close the schools.

half of South Africa's strict segregationist apartheid laws.

doors of their white private schools to all races.

Colored schoolchildren were concerned.

photographers in this country, according to one of his bosses, Benjamin Pogrund, assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mall, an independent English-language newspaper. "He ranks among the world's best. He is

that rare thing, a thinking photographer," Mr. Pogrund added. Mr. Magubane recently won South Africa's top journalism prize, the 2,500 rand (\$2,875) Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Award for en-

terprising journalism. After he was presented the award Feb. 21. Mr. Magubane said the public and press should fight to ensure that newspapers were free to do their job without state interference.

The government is in the process of passing

Cane Town, South Africa

Mr. Magubane is one of the most outstanding legislation that will severely restrict the press in cases of internal unrest. The bill containing the censorship provisions went through its second reading in Parliament on the day Mr. Magubane received his prize.

> This was Mr. Magubane's 15th award since he started learning photography at Drum magazine in 1955. He used to spend the night in the darkroom at Drum's offices in Johannesburg because he worked so late that transportation back to the black township of Soweto ad stopped running.

> His latest award was for his photographs of the unrest in the townships of Soweto and Alexandra last vear.

During his work then, he was detained under the Internal Security Act (no charges are required under this act) and released on Dec. 28 after 123 days.

Raymond Louw, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, said that Mr. Magubane nearly lost his life on two occasions while taking pictures last year, once at the hands of blacks and once with police.

"Peter has had about every nasty thing done to him this government is capable of do he has never been found guilty of a thing," Mr. Pogrund said.

Yet Mr. Magubane persists. He is back at work, and he does not want to leave South At-

tt is my country. My people need me, black and white . . . and I need them;" he said.

Of his solltary confinement for more than lly years (he was allowed books only the first three months). Mr. Magubano said: 'I am not angry. I am a person prepared to compromis l don't believe in black government or white government. I believe in multiradial govern-

Asked how more government densorable of the pross will affect his work, he said. I will still go out and tell the truth Edon't want to be

ased. "Then it is up to the editors to publish or

IN THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY



Magubane: 'thinking photographer

He confirmed reports from other journalists to this reporter that the Rand Daily Mail (along with other newspapers) had turned over negatives of last year's disturbances to the Cillie commission, a body set up by the govern-ment to investigate the riots. Police can then blow up the negatives and pick out the particl-

"I think it was a very wrong move," Mr. Magubane said without a trace of anger.

Mr. Louw said that the Mail agreed to coop-erate with the Cillic commission although it is a one-man compulsion without an outside observer - because it was living to ascortain the facts and because newspaper readers would accuse the Mail of being against finding out the truth behind the riots.

The truth behind the riots.

The wall that the photographs given to the commission would normally have been publicable to the property.

ished in the paper !!

## China's most popular heroes: Chou gains favor, Mao slips a little

By Ross II. Munro Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mao Tse-tung in the Chinese Communist pan-

Or Mao and Maoism are being played down. It depends on one's perspective.

Photographic exhibits at the National Minoritles Cultural Palace reflect the postbumous near-equality of the two leaders who passed on last year. The main floor is devoted to an exhibit on Mao's life and the mourning for him, while the second floor offers a similar arrangement for Chou.

This has been Chou's town for a long time, and the crowd reactions at the palace, which is actually an art gallery, prove it. On the main floor, crowds of Chinese betraying little feelings of any kind walk casually past photographs portraying Mao's life.

But upstairs it is a different scene. The crowds are two or three times as large as those on the floor below. The people cluster

The late promier Chou En-ial is being election and control of the late chairman in the late chairman and arising and urbane, a skilled large. administrator and politician, yet with revolutionary credentials. He also was their patron, protecting them as best he could when the radicals came too close for comfort in the Cultural Revolution (initiated by Mao in the mid-1960s) and the subsequent rebuilding of the bu-

reaucracy once it was over. The photographs show Chou as a man who effortlessly could establish rapport with people, a social man of easy physical grace, relaxed and good-natured, talking or joking with young people and factory workers.

In contrast, in nearly all his photographs Mao sits or stands alone, posing stilly. The preponderance of photos showing him alone is partly due to the fact that most of his close associates since the early 1960s, who might appear in photographs with him; have been condemned as counter revolutionaries.

The photographs of Mad and the reaction to them also reinforce the impression of many

around the photographs of Chou, studying them observers that a wide gulf had developed be- four" and purged, bowing their heads tween him and the people in the last decade or Peking is the heart of the Chinese bureau
While people may deem him worthy of The four radicals crudely have here in the four radicals crudely have here in the four radicals crudely have here in the four radicals crudely have here.

> There is one photograph in the Mao exhibit, dignant. History, after all, is often altered however, that attracts great interest.

left-wing radicals, later known as the "gang of has been accomplished.

China to suit the current political line. The In its original form it showed the top leadership, including his widow and three other nical feat of wiping out their former leads

### India newspaper sales booming

Newspaper sales in India have boomed since the announcement of general eletions last month and the litting of press censorship... The Indian Express has reported the most spectacular rise, with the circulation

its New Delhi edition more than doubling to 75,000 and still going up at rate of 3,000 copies a day every week. The Statesman, another newspaper which successfully lought off government free sures during the 18 months of strict press consorshop, has increased its sales in New Yorks in the sales in the sales in New Yorks in the sales in t Delhi by half to around 50,000 daily, its main circulation edition of close to 200,000 is

published in Calculta The only newspaper to admin a drop in circulation is the staduchly pro-gavernmentingusials Times, which sells throughout most of northern India Italia New Deline.

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Guard experts say.

south of Lake Erle.

Second District.

foreseen along its banks.

snow has persisted.

includes the Great Lakes.

Drought blotting up U.S. flood threat

Slamming the

door on illegal

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

"lilegal immigration to the United States is

Who says that? Leonard F. Chapman Jr.,

former Marine Corps commandant and now

commissioner of immigration. Although he is

repeating statements of alarm he has been

making with increasing emphasis around the

country, there are signs his warning now will

Attorney General Griffin D. Bell gave ten-

lative approval in a speech in San Francisco to

legislation to make it illegal for employers

• Mexico's President José López Portillo de-

clared here that Mexico will do what it can to

stop the biggest source of thegal unmigration,

• A recent report by former President

Ford's attorney general, Edward H. Levi, esti-

mates several million persons a year emi-

· Continued anemployment of U.S. workers

of around 8 million closely matches the 8 mil-

lion illegal aliens now estimated in the country.

Most of the illegal allens, Commissioner Chap-

Commissioner Chapman, who still carries

the martial bearing of the Marines, says that

"a silent invasion" of America is occurring

which he has not the forces to step. It's not

just from Mexico, he told a Monitor reporter:

in the Atlanta district alone last year, he says,

illegal aliens were uncovered from 72 of the

"We estimate there are six-to-eight million

illegal aliens here," he said, "and that number

is increasing by a half-outflow to a million each

year. The humigration service arrested 900,000

in 1975, and we are only skimming the sur-

Commissioner Chapman's warnings are sup-

ported in the moderate-toned report of Mr.

man says, either have or are looking for jobs.

hopelessly out of control. The Immigration laws

Washington

immigration

of this country are unenforceable."

get a bigger audience.

over the Texas border.

world's 140 countries.

knowingly to hire illegal aliens.

grate to the United States illegally.

# **United States**

CIA bribes: were they worth the money?

By Peter C. Stuart Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

lias the Central Intelligence Agency's alleged bribing of foreign leaders really served American Interests?

That is the question beginning to be asked in the aftermath of disclosures that the supersecret agency may have paid millions of dollars over the past two decades to at least 17 present and former foreign dignitaries.

The answers are mixed.

CIA's apparent overseas bankrolling - designed to bolster American interests abroad is achieving just the opposite. The nation's relations in many parts of the globe have been strained by reactions ranging from disbelief to

Most of the leaders reportedly assisted, nonetheless, have been influential moderates who probably helped bring stability to world troublespots - such as Jordanian King Hussein in the Middle East, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt along Western EuPresident Jomo Kenyatta in volatile Africa.

But other CIA bribery "investments" seem. in retrospect, to have paid questionable divi-

The corruption and misrule of former South Vietnamese Presidents Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu, both alleged recipients of CIA funds, complicated American assistance in the Vietnam war.

Former Mexican President Luis Echeverría Alvarez irritated the United States during the

closing years of his presidency by trequently leading third world criticism of his northern

ham - whom the CIA ironically helped put h only avowedly Marxist state in South America

Such checkered results, not to mently moral issues, are prompting Washington policymakers to reevaluate the entire CIA pasments program.

of covert military action."

sein shortly before they were disclosed.

lic, governmental counterpart to the morethy \$200 million in questionable payoffs oversa admitted in the past two years by at leat?

bishop Makarios.

in the Angolan civil war.

• Latin America: Venezuelan President Caister); former Chilean President Eduardo Fra

And Guyanan Prime Minister Forbes Burn. power 12 years ago, now has established the

Former CIA Deputy Director Ray S. Cline supports it as "a morally defensible philosophy

But President Carter, who during his election campaign called for more "openess" and "moral authority" in American foreign police is said to have halted payments to King Rus

The President also ordered an "intensite and comprehensive" review of foreign is elligence operations.

If true, the CIA payments represent a pub U.S. private corporations.

Other foreign leaders reported to have ceived CIA bribes include

• Middle East: Cyprus's President, ac.

• Far Fast: the late Nationalist Chine-President, Chiang Kar-shek; exiled Tibetma. the Dali Lama; the late South Korean Presdent Syngman Rhee; the late Philippines Preident Ramon Magsaysay, and former Thalad police chief, Gen. Phao Sriyanond.

· Africa: Zaïre President Joseph Mobitu Holden Roberto, leader of a pro-West factor

los Andres Perez (when he was interior mla-

### Congress gives itself a pay rise

## Color their faces red and their wallets full

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The nation's lawmakers have started collecting a self-bestowed 28.9 percent pay raise - in the wake of a controversy more vexing to December by the Commission on Executive, many of them than some of the monumental issues facing the nation at large.

However, an estimated 30 of the 535 senators and representatives plan to return the \$12,900a-year salary hike (from \$44,600 to \$57,500) to the federal Treasury. One will earmark his to be applied against the \$600 billion national

in addition, Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D) of Colorado says she will donate hers to Denver charilles "where it will be put to better use."

Rep. John H. Rousselot (R) of California intends to accept part of the raise. But he will give to charity the portion which would push him into a costller tax bracket.

Many others, like Sen. Clifford P. Hanson (R) of Wyoming, will register their complaint, while grudgingly pocketing the money (as he explains) "like everyone else."

It is the first pay raise for Congress (and 22.300 other top federal officials) since a modest 5 percent cost-of-living sweetener two

Despite the absence of a straight yes-or-no vote in either house of Congress - through adroit juggling of the legislative calendar and parliamentary rules - the issue sparked the first furor of the nearly two-months old Con-

Muli from the voters back home has been heavy and hardly sympathetic. "We've had more mail than we can possibly enswer from

across the country," says an aide of leading pay hike foe Rep. Charles E. Grassley (R) of

Barbed wire doesn't keep the money from flowing out

President Ford recommended and President Carter has supported the salary increase. which is a modification of a proposal made in Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, known also as the Quadrennial Commission.

Nonetheless, some members of Congress are publicly critical of legislative leadership for not insisting on House and Senate roll-call votes on the Ford recommendation, which automatically takes effect in the absence of a congressional veto.

agreement that the public opposes the raise (by a lopsided margin of 1,816 to 85 fm an opinion sampling by a newspaper in St. Pe-

Why pay went up starting Feb. 20 - in the absence of a veto by either house within the preceding 30 days allowed by the federal salary machinery – inspires two conflicting interpretations

One is that a majority in Congress, opposed to the raiso, has been denied a chance to vote it down. "A majority probably would vote against it," claims one opponent, "if given the

The other explanation is that a majority privately recognize the need for a raise, but so the political peril of voting for it. "Even though many of them know in their

hearts that a pay increase is justifiable " says Senate majority leader Robert C. Byrd (D) or West Virginia, The simple fact of the matter is that they realize such a vote is not popular back home.

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#### The potential for flooding from spring thaws in the eastern two-thirds of the United States has been greatly reduced by prolonged drought and low river levels, U.S. weather and Coast Some state and federal officials have been concerned that the recent letup of freezing weather might lead to flooding in the area However, the break in the winter weather brought no major flood problems, and none are foreseen later on, says Capt. John Mihlbauer of the U.S. Coast Guard's Ninth District, which "It was feared the recent warm spell would affect towns on Ohio River tributaries in eastern Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, says Lyle Denny, Agricultural Weather Service expert. "But then the weather cooled, and the rain was light. A heavy or moderate rain on top of the thaw might have produced floods." The potential for a large thaw runoff - such as led to the severe Mississippl flooding in 1973 - is nonexistent this year, Mr. Denny says. A similar lack of urgency over flood prosnects is reported by the U.S. Coast Guard Second District in St. Louis, which includes 22 states from the Ohio and Mississippi River Basins north to the Canadian border, and west to the Missouri River Basin and the Rocky Mountains. The district monitors these mighty waterways south to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. "The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are quite low due to the drought the past couple of years," says John Wild, spokesman for the He explains that the Mississippi at St. Louis

Forecast from the sun: possible long drought in U.S. West

Precipitation has been less than normal in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Basins, and far below normal on the east slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Extreme drough. conditions are posted for critical parts of the Mississippi's headwaters from northern Wisconsin through Minnesota to parts of the Dakotas.

New England, snowfall has not been greater In the East, too, rivers generally are low, than normal he says. But the winter has been cold for a prolonged period, so the standing snow levels moderate, and precipitation less than normal. A recent warming released

much of the snow buildup that resulted from

the long winter freeze. A spokesman for the National Weather Service says that snow melt-off presents little flood danger to coastal New England. Recent warm weather brought the snow levels down to a normal level, he says.

In western New England and west of the Upper Appalachian Mountains, heavy snows have produced the country's greatest potential for flooding, Mr. Denny says - but the dangers do not appear great by historical standards.

Levi's "committee on illegal allens." The report notes that "legal immigrants" now account for about "30 percent" of the current U.S. population growth. "Legal" immigration theoretically is limited to around 400,000 a

year, but the illegals 'run to several million This works out at around two or three ille

gals for one legally admitted. "The problem is growing in magnitude year by year," Mr. Chapman says, "even day by day. Their number is growing in every major

city in the United States." While the United States cares for hungry and jobless allons who enter illegally, "a check in Washington State last year," Mr. Chapman said, "showed one group of 130 we apprehended held 33 food stamps and 17 resided in low-cost government housing, 16 were collecting welfare, and 9 were collecting both welfare and food stamps.

A study by a private consulting firm ladicated illegals cost U.S. taxpayers about \$13 billion a year.

Iri addition, illegal allens send \$3 billion back elgmaid system.

The Immigration Service has about 2,900 people to keep back the illegal flood. They

ean't do it, Mr. Chapman says simply. with home-grown groups both here in Los . The laws are "unenforceable," he says. He Angeles (Quick, the Runaways, and the Boyz) . wonders when Americans will realize that "we wonders when Americans will realize that "we are seeing only the boginning of a flood - a hu-man tide that is going to engulf our country."

Illegal aliens are now gelling political clout So far, there have been no major punk rock there there have been no major punk rock. The Chapman says they are calling for amnesty, and fighting "tight controls." Each year 6 million students, lourists, and temporary visitors come to the United States

here in the spring. But if a similar festival held: but only 5,400,000 depart; the other 500,000 seek

### Teen-agers swing to new beat — rock and shock

By Judith Fratig Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

is 35 feet below flood stage and no flooding is

'There were some problems of ice gorging

[ice piling up in narrow waters to from dams]

on turns back up the Missouri. But that was a

few weeks ago, in remote, unpopulated areas,"

Mr. Wild says. "The Ohio River also is low.

The main problems we foresee are in the small

back-area tributaries to the larger tribu-

Mr. Denny says precipitation has been mod-

Except for western New York and parts of

erate this winter east of the Rockies.

is just beginning to surface in this country:

The bands who play it - in nightclubs here in llollywood and in New York City - emphasize personality rather than musicianship, and spent youth rather than creativity. Because of - and because of the nature of the punk rock message - there is a bad-tempered and often violent atmosphere at concerts, and concerned civic and religious groups are trying to stop this new music before it becomes a na-

The aesthetics of punk rock include: an abundance of alcohol; short hair, often dyed orange or green; ill-fitting clothes such as lowcut overalls, tattered suits that have been ripped to pieces and reassembled with safety pins, bizarre jewolry, chains, Nazi insignias. and pierced earrings made from bent safety

The appeal of the music to teenagers appears to be its shock value to adults. This is out music," explained Janet Legst-

of high school last year in her lith year. "It expresses ... what we feel." Miss Legstrum and four friends had just emerged from a nightclub on Hollywood's neon-tinged Sunset To those who have heard it, punk rock is a Strip. They had been listening to a local Los their new power: rebellious hard-driving form of rock music that Angeles punk-rock group called the Runaways. Opposition to the new musical trend is com-

ing from strong and vocal religious groups. In Chicago the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's civilrights group, People United To Save Humanity (Operation PUSH), has begun a major drive to tone down or climinate the suggestive lyrics of "sex rock." Most recently PUSH has called for establishment of 'ethics review boards' in the 12 leading radio markets to bestow ratings on records just as the Motion Picture Association of America does on films. 🗸

Meanwhile, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) has begun a new look at

rum, an unemployed waitress who dropped out rock" influence on youth (especially blacks) and suggests that such institutions as church school, and family have been "displaced" by TV and radio, which have not taken on an "ethical responsibility" commensurate with

> fall in the working class sections of London (with groups known as the Sex Pistols, Eddie and the Hot Rods, and the Damned). Now it is lapping into U.S. discotheques and night clubs and in New York (The Ramones, Patti Smith,

promotions here.

There is talk among Miss Longstrum's friends that a punk rock lestival may be held record lyrics, noting — according to Variety — here in the spring. But if a similar featival held hit only 5,400,000 depart; the other 500,000 seek hings. Its Radio Code Board has reminded Los Apgeles law enforcement officials will hos. In addition Mr. Chapman thinks, in to 100,000 a year enter with counterfeit incurs of the air.

NAB membership of rules discouraging in great such an event with strong troops and ments.

And off-the-air a coalition of women's groups has attacked album jackets and promotional leatifring four off-London's biggest punk rock, main revealed showed over half of the 140 gas, maintain sexual and other violence groups was cancelled on the second day after sengels wore illegal alless.

Rev. Jackson frequently laments the "sex by flying glass."

\*Carter's

foreign

policy

elder statesmen of the Democratic Party, went

off to the eastern Mediterranean to listen to

Greeks and Turks and find out whether any-

thing might be done to reconcile them over

Cyprus and thus heal the wound which has

Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz, able ne-

gotintors and specialists in Latin America.

went to Panama to try to work out a new rela-

tionship over the Panama Canal which would

salve Panamanian pride without giving up the

Cyrus Vance has done a quick tour of the

Middle East, listening intently to the views of

both Israelis and Arabs. Might be detect a use-

ful change in the fixed positions of any of them

which could clear the way for another try at a

Mr. Carter himself had his first foreign

heads of government at the White House, the

President of Mexico and the Prime Minister of

Canada. Thus dld he give priority in such mat-

ters to his country's neighbors to north and

south. He wants to be a good neighbor to both.

He had earlier sent his Vice-President, Walter

Mondale, to pay the courtesy calls on the

members of the NATO alliance in Europe and

Also Mr. Carter tossed precedent and proto-

col to the winds and wrote a personal letter to

the most prominent dissident in the whole

communist world. Soviet physicist Andrei Sak-

harov. Mr. Carter told Mr. Sakharov in the let-

ter that the protection of human rights any-

where is "a central concern of niv adminis-

But at the same time that Mr. Carter spoke

his infind about human rights he also slowed

down the building program on three weapons systems – the B-1 bomber, the MX mobile mis-

sile, and Minuteman III's. This was billed as a

deliberate signal to the Soviets. If they want

arms restraint let them respond to this tenta-

tive act of restraint by a matching action on

other, but only one at a time. Dr. Kissinger de- one-ring circus.

One crisis at a time

From page 1

more television reruns.

Financing tougher

on Japan, the essential ally in Asia.

weakened NATO's southern flank.

substance of American control.

general settlement?

**Neighborly priority** 

tration.

From page 1

## **United States**

## Carter 'corrects' Ford budget

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington President Carter, by correcting the "most serious defects" of the 1978 Ford budget - as Budget Director Bert Lance puts it - may have set in motion escalating social program costs in years ahead.

Mr. Carter, in his version of the fiscal 1978 Less red ink foreseen budget, would restore \$5.1 billion worth of cuts former President Gerald R. Ford would have made in medicare, medicaid, food stamp, child nutrition, and other programs.

This, notes Alice M. Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), "reflects a [Carter] philosophy that the place to cut is not where it hurts the poor the most."

These restorations, however, dictate that program costs, often tied to inflation, will cat up more of future budgets than the outgoing Ford administration thought wise.

How, then, can President Carter provide for the needs of the poor, reduce jobless rolls, and at the same time march toward his cherished goal of a balanced budget by fiscal 1981?

#### Private economy the key

Much depends, says Dr. Rivlin and Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the Council, of Economic Advisers (CEA), on how strongly the private economy performs.

If the economy is robust, generating extra tax revenues, then progress toward major goals can be made. If the economy is weak, unemployment will remain high, revenues will sag, government spending will increase perforce, and the vision of a balanced budget will ers. While pleasing to environmentalists, these

"A reduction of 1 percent in the unemployment rate," says Treasury Secretary W. Mi- Government reorganization - a project in chael Blumenthal, "yields \$13 billion in addi- its infancy, tangled up in conflict with Con-

Another arrow in the Carter quiver, notes Dr. Schultze, is zero-based budgeting - examination of the worth and relevancy of every federal program - due to start in fiscal 1979. "We don't yet know," says Dr. Schultze,

"what economies may be achieved through zoro-based budgeting in the years ahead."

Already, says budget director Lance, the projected \$57.7 billion deficit for fiscal 1978 is more than \$10 billion less than the \$68 billion worth of red ink expected in fiscal 1977 - a step in the direction of balanced budgets.

Nonetheless, concedes Mr. Lance, "we will need to speed up that rate of reduction to achieve a balanced budget by fiscal 1981."

Dr. Rivlin, whose Congressional Budget Office serves both Senate and House budget committees, does not comment on the wisdom of budget cuts and restorations. But she notes that the projected Ford cuts in medical and other social programs probably would not have made it through Congress anyway.

Mr. Lance outlines a three-step process leading toward balanced budgets:

Achievement of a viable economy, partly through Mr. Carter's \$31,2 billion two-year economic stimulation package, designed to increase tax receipts.

 Zero-based budgeting to wipe off the federal books programs that cost money, but have in White House eyes - lost their utility.

An example of this is President Carter's halting of funds for 19 water-resource development projects, with a promise to review othcutbacks are bound to raise congressional

tional tax revenues" and also reduces gress, but designed, again in the White House In, how much it will spend, and for what.

These steps notwithstanding, Mr. Carter has sent to Congress a fiscal 1978 budget totaling \$459.4 billion - almost \$20 billion larger than the \$440 billion budget submitted by former President Ford.

The extra spending comes partly through restorations of Ford budget cuts and partly through the extra stimulas President Carter wants to pump into the U.S. economy through his two-year package.

#### Carter economic assumptions

Economic assumptions on which the Carter budget is based, says Dr. Schultze, include for calendar year 1978 a 5.4 percent growth in real gross national product, consumer price inlation of 5.4 percent, and jobless rate at the end\_of 1978 of 6.3 percent.

For calendar year 1977, Dr. Schultze foresees a 7.1 percent unemployment rate, higher than the Carter White House originally had hoped, and a consumer price index rise of 5.1

In restoring Ford-suggested budget cuts, Mr. Carter concentrates on welfare, health, education, food stamp, and Social Security programs. He grants more money to communitydevelopment projects, including subsidized housing for the poor.

President Carter increases slightly funding for energy and environmental projects - but in the process he reduces nuclear funding and stresses enèrgy conservation.

On defense, Mr. Carter lops \$2.7 billion in budget authority from the Ford budget. But this translates into only \$300 million in savings on actual outlays in fiscal 1978.

Now Congress, equipped with the Ford and Carter blueprints, enters its own budgetmaking process, with the aim of deciding by September how much money the government will take

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groups from the Basque Club, Inc., in San Francisco to the Lithuanian Writers Association in Brooklyn, New York. Under the leadership of historian Oscar Handlin, Harvard University is putting to-

nublished in two or three years. nic publishers and a directory of ethnic-studies

librarians

The U.S. Census Bureau is weighing whether to make a better count of elimic numbers, by region, la the 1980 census. No accurate picture of U.S. population by ethnic share now exists. To date, the bureau has counted only first and second generation ethnics.

This area of ethnicity is new to us, foo," says Elmo Scralle of the bureau's Washington staff. "Not imit! 1969 did we start asking about it. Now, government agencies, private citizens, and chinic organizations are demanding better

Paris is probably the world's most cosmo- gues that the individual foreign tunes are politan film center, with theaters showing everything from Soviet and South American films which means they are in fact heard more ofto Marx brothers classics and "King Kong" ten. The writers also charge the stations with (both the original and the remake have been favoring records distributed by station-owned companies, which they say makes it even French-made films account for only 50 per- harder for them to work. They cite UNESCO more than a quarter of the market to them- of all audiovisual productions played in the world are made in the United States, Normally, when unemployment goes up, so Protection sought

voted himself first to getting the United States

out of Vietnam, then to the new relationship

Plainly Mr. Carter is deputizing and delegat-

ing. But he is at the central controls. There ap-

on his speciality of the moment.

Under Henry Kissinger, American foreign poars to be coordination among the various

policy struggled through one crisis after an moves. But it is no longer a one-man show in a

\*King Kong rules French cinema

does film attendance. But last year was an ex-The songwriters want a law to protect copilon. Cinema experts reason that, with tele-French-made songs and control the role of the <sup>vision</sup> now offering eight films a week in popuradio stations. The first part of their proposal lar time slots, the people who normally attend is reminiscent of a highly controversial law domostically made films have chosen to watch passed last year intended to protect the purity. of the French language against the invasion of "Frangials." Under threat of fines, the law banned a long series of English words from What is more, young French moviemakers auch government-regulated areas as advertishave lately complained that, with the economy ing and public documents. still slumping, they are having trouble getting

"Le parking" became le garage again; "le building," le bâtiment; "le discount," le mînimarge; and "le know-how" was transformed threatening a crash, as was the case between back into le savoir faire

No one expects to see such a law regulating 1957 and 1989, when film altendance fell from songs, much less film showings. But there is no The complaint of the songwriters raised the donying that France's historical role as an inquestion of American compelition even more fellectual and cultural center for people of all According to Intelligence sources, a number directly. Non-French titles make up 40 percent nationalities is beginning to pose some worright of African leaders have let the Cubens know of the list of songs played on the nations three some problems for the preservation of things they would like an egipty Cuben withdrawel not privately owned radio stations. The French feet they are justified in only from Angola; but also from other African.

But the French feet they are justified in only from Angola; but also from other African.

#### From page 1

#### \*Devolution: down but not out

with mainland China, then to détente, then to The Scottish Nationalists, who have been the the Middle East. He concentrated always on most vociferous advocates, not merely of devothe one main subject. The main criticism of lution but of independence for Scotland, achim was that he trusted no one else on any one cused the government of "having broken faithproblem - hence was never able to delegate with the people of Scotland," They are exurgent tasks to others. Thus other subjects lanpected to increase their share of Scottish votes guished from inattention while he concentrated in the next general election — perhaps even to gain a majority of Scotland's 71 seats in the Mr. Carter has delegated Cyprus to Mr. Clif-British Parliament, (Labour now holds 41 of ford. Panama to the Bunker-Linowitz team, the 71; the Conservatives 16; the Scottish Nablack Africa to Andrew Young, the Middle tionalists, 11; the Liberals 3. But two of Labour's seats belong to the breakaway Scottish

Winning pancake crosses the line in annual U.S.-British contest

Labour Party.) Mr. Callaghan faces a perplexing dilemma. Without devolution, party strategists argued. Scottish votes would go more and more to the Nationalists. Without a majority in Scotland and Wales, Labour could well lose its very slender overall majority in the next general election. (Labour now holds 314 seats, against

314 for all opposition parties combined.)

But several Labourites from England and leader Margaret Thatcher keeps reminding sterling.

people) are the Conservative and Unionist Party of Great Britain. The Liberals are also divided, the majority wanting to tack provisions calling for proportional representation on the devolution bill.

It may be that quick referends in Scotland Wales - if they show a convincing majority in favor of devolution - will offer the government a way out of its present impasse. And so might an all-party conference which, however, would be likely to go into other fundamental issues such as a written constitution and bill of

As of now, government sources emphasize that Mr. Callaghan's most pressing duty is to get the British economy moving again. Devolution is an important Labour party commitment, they acknowledge, but it is not an issue that will of itself solve unemployment or inflation. The Prime Minister's inclination seems to be to take the defeat in stride. Without giving up on a long-term solution to the devolution problem, Mr. Callaghan's apparent Wales are firmly set against devolution. Why priority is to concentrate on the hard struggle should Scotland be given a regional assembly to hold the line on wages and prices while inand not the various regions of England. They creasing production, increasing exports, and argue. The opposition Conservatives (as party restoring international confidence in the pound

#### From page 1

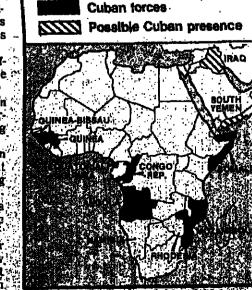
### cent of ticket sales, while American films have statistics which they say show that 80 percent Cuba's silent army spreads

in addition, there are 200 to 600 civilian advisers in Tanzania, whose government (according to Western intelligence sources) has allowed the Cubans to train black Rhodesians for guerrilla operations:

Other blacks from Namibia (South-West Africe) are undergoing guerrilla training by the Cubans in southern Angola.

Cuba appears to have military and civilian personnel in South Yemen at the tip of the Arablan peninsula, and perhaps in Iraq advising the Palestinians.

The implications of the Cuban presence in Africa are thought to be increasingly evident to many African leaders, who are questioning the foreign presence in their midst. Some Afri-cens lend to compare the Guban role in Africa, with that of the United States in Asia a decade



### New fervor over ethnic origins, languages

### Americans digging for family roots

By Richard J. Cattani Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago An ethnic renaissance is stirring across

The stunning popularity of Alex Haley's "Roots." in both book and TV series form, is but one sign of the rebirth of interest among Americans in their ethnic or cultural origins. Other signs:

• At the Wilder Public Library on Detroit's east side, and at churches in Boston, youths and older residents of Polish extraction have been meeting to study the Pollsh language.

• In Washington, D.C., a group of Italain-American asychiatrists meets regularly to ponder such questions as why the group itself has avoided formally electing a leader. The lack of an election reflects a trait attributed to Italians of informal, unstated power brokering,

 Last month, two new italian-American glossy magazines — I II Am and Identity — hit the newsstands, in March, publication of the first nationally distributed glossy magazine for American Latinos - Nuestro - will begin.

• In colleges and universities, the study of so-called ethnic languages is growing - buck- grant has the right to retain his cultural heriing an overalt decline in foreign language study, reports Richard Brod, director of foreign languages for the Modern Language Association of America.

Between 1968 and 1975 (the latest year for which data is available) overall language-study enrollment dropped on campuses from 1.1 mil-Non to 948,000 - led by a 35 percent drop in the study of French and 29 percent in German:

At the same time, college enfollment in Itallan, Polish, Norwegian, Swedish, Yiddish, Hebrew, and Japanese classes doubled: . 'Mr. Brod calls such a rise "unprecedented"

and says the climb is continuing. As the language study picture shows, the in-

strength over much of the last decade - or the rebirth in ethnic interest is making exover roughly the same period as Mr. Haley's traordinary demands on libraries for materesearch and writing about his family's African origins and slave history.

Some experts say the new awareness of their cultural identity among non-Anglo Americans is a long-delayed reaction to efforts to "Americanize" such groups. Those efforts are traced back to World War I.

"The Americanization movement's final homogenous society was to be achieved by the process of forced rejection of the immigrant heritage and deliberate conformity and adoption of the dominant (American Anglo-Saxon Protestant) order," says Lubomyr R. Wynar, Kent State University professor and compiler of directories of ethnic organizations and publi-

cations in the United States. For decades, many of the most dedicated supporters of Americanization were the non-Anglo ethnics themselves - who felt compelled "to divest themselves of their customs, tradiions, language, and values in order to be swallowed up into the 'superior' cultural-value sys-

topi of the host society." Mr. Wynar says. A. More recently, "melting pot" assimilation theories have given way to acceptance of cultural pluralism in the United States, Mr. Wynar observes, to "an acceptance of American society as a mosaic within which the immi-

Gino Baroni, president of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, traces the ethnic resurgence to the exhaustion of Great Society minority programs in the 1960s and a turning back of liberal ethnics to their own communities. Mr. Baroni and others have discovered that preserving ethnic ties to communities is useful in preserving threatened city neighbor-

The search for ethnic information is being pressed in public libraries, universities, gov ernment, as well as at the grass roots organi-

zutlonal lovei. Jean Columan, the American Library Associterest in ethnic matters has been gaining alien's (ALA) ethnic resources expert, reports

The traditional collection of classic foreignlanguage novels in local libraries does not meet the needs of today's reader, Miss Coleman says. Second and third generation ethnics often do not know their ancestors' language and want more general information about their group's culture. The ALA has set up separate ethnic caucuses to study ethnic needs of libraries. And the ALA hopes soon to survey the nation's 8,000 public libraries to learn what activi-

Mr. Wynar also lists 1,475 major ethnic orga-

gether a major "ethnic encyclopedia" to be Michigan State University recently published two new ethnic resources: a directory of eth-

ethnic population data;

ties are under way and succeeding locally in

Professor Wynar has launched a center for ethnic publications at Kent State. At latest count, there were 960 ethnic periodicals and newspapers in the United States - two-thirds of them non-English or bilingual. By readership, the top ethnic groups are Jewish, Span-

nizations in the United States, representing 73

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**BUENOS AIRES** 

But the French songwriters association are taking the issue most seriously.

the financing necessary to turn out the kind of

Still, the 1976 drop does not seem to be

films they would like to produce.

411 million to 183 million.

level of unemployment will have a bearing on

sort of balance between the profound emo-

tional issues on the one hand and the perfor-

mance of the economy on the other," he said

Mr. Parizeau indicated that problems lie on

one hand with the need to create jobs, espe-

cially in some of the higher unemployment

areas of the province, and on the other, with

the need for prudence in administration after

the huge spending for the Olympics. He prom-

ised to be more precise about how he will

achieve a balance between these two issues

Meanwhile, the ministry in Quebec is work-

ing hard to establish its credit. For although

Mr. Lévesque told the Economic Club in New

York he would seek to lessen the demands on

the New York money market, he did not ex-

when he presents his budget in April.

pect to do without it altogether.

Existing Quebec Hydro bonds - guarantee

by the province - have risen in price since the

Economic Club address. They now stand about

1 percentage point higher in yield than those of

Ontario Hydro. A recent yield figure was \$1

percent for Quebec bonds. This is a traditional

differential, but the yield figures have in re-

The two bond rating houses in New York are

The Government of Quebec is obviously go

ing to need a bond issue soon, but it is believed

it will go to the Canadian market for this. Mr

Parizeau this week met privately with in

stitutional buyers and brokers in Toronto to ex-

plain his philosophy for provincial economic

management. Hydro-Quebec, on the other

hand, is said to be flush with cash, having hor

rowed substantially last year. However, it was

need large sums to complete the James By

project over the next two years.

both reportedly re-examining their ratings for

Quebec bonds. Currently Hydro Quebec bonds

cent months moved closer together.

are rated Aa by Moody's.

## What it would cost if Quebec pulled out

By Robert Jamieson Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canadian concern over the possibility of Quebec's seeking to become a separate state has the federal government rushing an analysis of the economic consequences of such a move.

The federal intention is to show that separation would cost Quebeckers dearly and to influence Quebec voters when the Parti Québécois government, which came into office last November, brings the issue of separation be-

However, René Lévesque, the provincial Premier, maintains that no one would suffer economically under an arrangement he recently explained in an address to the Economic Club in New York. Mr. Levesque proposes that after separation he would be prepared to work billion. in an economic association with the rest of Canada. He likens this approach to the European Common Market, and suggests the will be in the government's present term of ofsigning of an agreement providing for a common currency.

duced their own perspective. In their analysis federal political parties. they showed that Quebec has 27 percent of Caand 26.3 percent of the labor force. Quebec's economist, and he has shown awareness that

gross domestic product is 24.3 percent of the the state of the economy and particularly the Canadian total.

Wood Gundy reports a high degree of structural uniformity in the economics of Canada a number of Quebeckers will establish some and Quebec: "Virtually the same pattern emerges when the sectors are weighted by em-

Metals coming from Quebec are copper, United States

that the economy could stand on its own, particularly if a suitable agreement can be made with the rest of Canada. Quebec's population is 6¼ million and its gross domestic product \$45

Mr. Lévesque has not sald when he will hold a referendum. However, he says he hopes it fice, which is a maximum of five years. No hint of any willingness to sign a common-mar-Two economic analysts of Wood Gundy & ket type of agreement has come from either Co., Toronto investment dealers, recently pro- the government of Canada or from any of the

The Quebec finance ministry is held by Dr. nadian population, 25.9 percent of employment. Jacques Parizeau, a brilliant French-Canadian



tends to work more closely than ever with the

10 provinces to regulate the flow so that the

the immigrants.

residents.

time bomb."

diggest cities will not continue to get most of

Some changes will force immigrants to live

time in the hope they will become permanent

This, it is hoped, will ease the pressure of

The government also is aware that Toronto,

Attacks on immigrants in Toronto, notably

those of Pakistani or Indian extraction, are re-

ceiving publicity. An NBC television documen-

tary recently described the city as a "racial

One federally financed report on racial ten-

However, the government's rewritten immi-

gration bill has been anything but controversial.

thus far in its passage through Parliament - a sign that the politicians moderate approach is

sions in Ontario classrooms warned that many

young people are imitating adult prejudices.

is needed to improve student attitudes.

in particular, is increasingly a city where ra-

clai incidents and tensions are making head-

gration where jobs are scarce.

lines several times a week.

East indian immigrants: targets of overt racism

## Immigration laws: search for a middle ground

By Don Sellar Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's Parliament appears close to approving the first major overhaul of the coun- in less heavily populated centers for a short try's immigration laws in nearly one-quarter of a century

The public debate has been long and sometimes bitter, but Prime Minister Pierre the biggest population centers - Toronto, Mon-Trudeau's government sceme to have achieved treat and Vancouver the reduce any adverse broad agreement on an immigration policy for social or economic consequences of high immi-

Not that there is going to be a major change in the average flow of immigrants into Canada - there is no plan to restrict their movement greatly, or to open the gates wide.

In fact, the government has set a target of 140.000 immigrants to Canada for this year, taking care to say its quota is flexible enough to permit somewhat higher or lower levels.

Interestingly enough, since World War II Canada has admitted an average of 142,000 immigrants per year, although the fluctuations have been wild.

In some years, when economic conditions permitted, more than 200,000 newcomersthave Rooded into the country. In others, the figure' has slumped to 70,000.

The legislation before Parliament, and the regulations that will accompany it, hew to a middle course, although important changes are

For example, the federal government in-

ployment rather than value added."

iron, and zinc; it is also the major producer of aluminum and ashestos. It is rich in hydroelectric nower, and the massive James Bay project should be on stream in the next few years. providing surplus power it hopes to sell to the The present rulers of Quebec seem confident

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> Washington correspondent The Christian Science Manitor

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☐ International Money Order to follow ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars) Concluding that persons of East Indian origin are the targets of the most overt racism in Canada, the report suggests emergency action

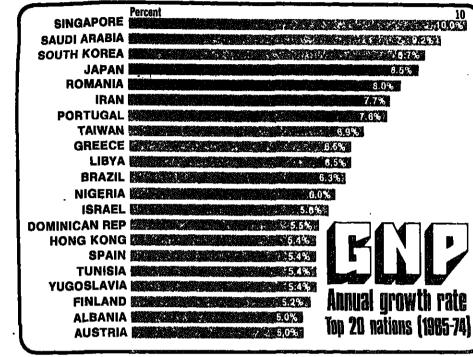
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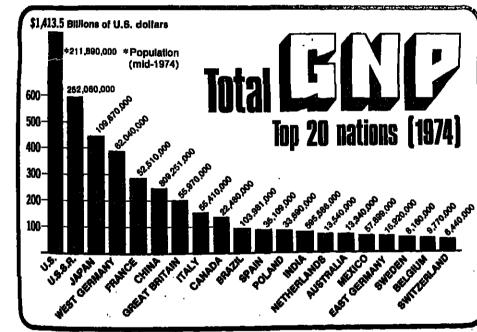
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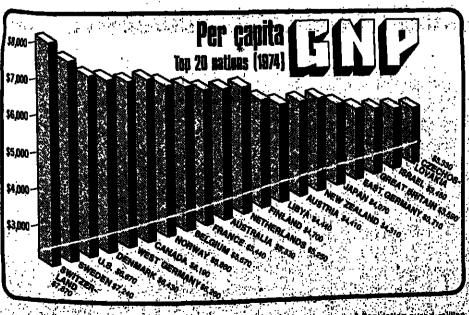
### How richest nations rank in economic vitality

The size and growth rates of the economies of world nations are profiled in the recently pub tished World Bank Atlas, whose comprehensive and comparative figures, current through 1974. comprise the latest comparative statistics available. These charts focus on the top 20 nations in terms of size of gross national product (GNP), annual growth rate, and per capita income.



Charts by Joan Forbes, staff artist, from World Bank data





### Europe: when the state takes over a business

By Philip W. Whiteomb Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris So far as European business is concorned, the days when governments merely governed are gone forover.

In West Germany the 700 important bustnesses owned or controlled by the government, entirely apart from 170 traditional quasi-business activities such as the post office and the railways, have \$20 billion in assets. These bustnesses made a profit of more than \$50 million in the difficult year of 1976.

Businesses owned or controlled by the governments of Britain, Italy, and France showed serious losses last year. But Italy and France, especially the latter, made significant progress in what might be called paternal investment the buying of shares in medium-size or even small businesses.

Nationalizations in France, with their 1976 losses totaling \$3 billion or \$0 billion, depending on who is doing the accounting, serve as an example of the dangers of state ownership in a iberal economy.

The French railways were nationalized in 1937 as a result of the Labor Front. Coal, gas, electricity, and the big banks and insurance companies were added during the short rule of Charles de Gaulle after the liberation when Communist leaders took part in the govern-

Today the state participates in 80 to 100 percent of all telecommunications (including radio and television), electricity, gas, coal, matches, and tobacco; 40 to 80 percent of the aeronautautomobile accessories, and mining, as well as all transport; 20 to 40 percent of the automobile industry, the oil industry, non-organic chemicals, and health services, and 5 to 20 percent of organic chemicals, building, and public-works and household equipment.

Two certainties for 1977 are that the nationalizations are demanding \$5 billion in loans or as outright gifts; and that Raymond Barre, Minister of Economy in sole command of the stop-the-slide campaign, will cut at least \$400 million from the demands.

Accusations that the nationalizations are unbusinesslike, that they are shelters for influential officials who are being kicked upstairs, or sideways, and that they invariably give in to labor union demands are grossly exaggerated.

The sharp difference between the results of nationalizations in France and in Germany is due almost entirely to the fact that those in France were secured, and are maintained chiefly for political and psychological reasons - "social justice," "abolition of monopoly" whereas the intent in Germany has been to increase economic efficiency.

The German government is involved in nearly 80 percent of German tron production. nearly 50 percent of aluminum, more than a quater of auto output, and 16 percent of electricity production.

The state now holds less than 50 percent of Volkswagen and less than 50 percent of Veba. AG, but it has majority control of the giant Sourbergwerke, Salzgitter, AG, Industrieverwaitungs, GmbH, and Industrie-Unternehmungen, AG. These six concerns achieved sales of \$24 billion in 1976, employing more than 350,000 workers.

German Government participation may be regarded as traditional-capitalist in both form and purpose, as compared with the French Government's strongly ideological approach. France has, however, added a third form of governmental participation, copied to a great extent from an earlier and continuing Italian effort along the same lines, which is like the role of a management consultant. The purpose ics industry, all armaments and ainmunttion, of this form is to rescue French enterprises that are essentially sound, which belong in the French economy, but which lack capital or managerial techniques or both.

> This activity is conducted entirely by the Institut de Developpement Industriel (IDI),

The method employed is to buy shares directly from any enterorise that has fulfilled the conditions set by the IDI, and then to participate much as many American banks and some French banks do when they invest di-

economy continue to develop, undeterred by

the possibility, regarded as slight by U.S. busi-

ness leaders in France, of a Socialist-Commu-

nist triumph in the legislative elections of 1978.

Case-Tenneco are reported as certain to res-

cue the giant French producer of earth-moving

and engineering equipment, Poclain, by provid-

ing about \$65 million in cash for a 40 percent

General Electric also are regarded as cer-

#### INTERNATIONAL **BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS**

Bonn



#### Berlin lag bothers Bonn

The Bonn government is having second thoughts on how to shore up industrial production in West Berlin. It has been offering divided-city businessmen attractive investment incentives and special depreciation allowances, plus a 30 percent income tax cut. But in the first eight months of 1976, there was little indication that these had provided sufficient stimulus. West Berlin's Industrial orders rose only 5 percent, half of West Germany's national average. And production increased only 2 percent, against 7 percent for all of West

tain to take back the control of Claude, the French lamp makers, which they had allowed to pass to ITT in 1966.

U.S. Investments in France had lost about \$9 million. Two minority owners Paris of Claude, Philips and Thomson, with 35 per-

Foreign exchange cross-rates

Americans participations in the French cent, are direct competitors.

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial denters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (O) = commercial rate.

U.S. finite W. Bermen French Delta Belgian Substantice charges. (O) = commercial rate.

U.S. finite W. Bermen French Delta Belgian Substantice charges. (O) = commercial rate.

U.S. finite W. Bermen French Delta Belgian Substantice charges. (O) = commercial rate.

U.S. finite W. Bermen French Delta Belgian Substantice (Dolta French 1965) 2462 1173 2351 119533 2422 1173 2351 119533 2422 1173 2351 119533 2422 1173 2351 119533 2422 1173 2351 119533 2423 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 2425 11953 1195

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of

The Cluistian Science Monitor

He is a tall man in a brown suit, with dark,

thinning hair. As he stands facing me, finger

upraised to make a point, his serious ex-

pression is suddenly split in half by a smile

that reveals four gold teeth and a bantering.

He dominates the room. He typifies what

Western analysis mean when they talk about a

new breed of Soviet leader, the younger gener-

ation that presumably, will one day take over

from the 70-year-olds who now run the Krem-

His name is Viktor Fyodorovich Dobrik, He

is a former railroad construction engineer in

Siberia and Mongolia and a dozen places in be-

tween who is on his way up through the hier-

These days he is the No. 1 party official in

the oblast (province) of Lvov, out here in the

western Ukraine close to the border with Po-

This is the kind of job almost all senior party

leaders have held at some time. It is on the

front lines, out among people, with day-to-day

responsibilities in running a large area and

large numbers of people, under the direct su-

pervision of the people who count in the near-

Output runs at \$6.75 billion

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est big regional capital (Kiev) and in Moscow

Mr. Dobrik's region contains 2.5 million

people, large factories producing color tele-

vision sets, shoes, buses, and motorcycles,

land (to which Lvov belonged until 1939).

archy of the Communist Party.

probing sense of humor.

lion) a year.

the country.

Lvov, U.S.S.R.

Carpathian Mountains, and a total industrial

output, he says, of 5 billion rubles (\$6.75 bil-

He is receiving national attention because a

plan that originated here to upgrade the qual-

ity of factory goods is spreading throughout

Formally titled the first party secretary of

the oblast, he is also one of the 286 members of

the Central Committee of the national Commu-

nist Party, and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet

Usefully, he has links both to Soviet leader

Leonid Brezhnev's Ukrainian birthplace (Dne-

prodzerkhinsk, where Mr. Dobrik was city

party chief in the 1960s), and to Mr. Brezhnev's

was a student when Mr. Brezhnev was local

It is rare that a Western correspondent has

the opportunity to size up such a senior official

in person. In Moscow, Kremlin leaders are sel-

televised ceremonies or at receptions attended

Yet when 24 foreign newsmen, including a

mumber of Westerners, arrived in Lyov, Mr.

Dobrik not only gave a two-hour briefing him

only by diplomats and Communist newsmen.

(legislature) of the Soviet Union.

oblast chief in the late 1940s).

ment building on the final day

How he's climbed the ladder

## Latin America

### What Mexico's sea of oil could do for world energy

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico is floating on a sea of oil. Recent petroleum discoveries suggest that Mexico is likely to become the Western Hemisphere's biggest oil producer in the near future - a development of major importance for the energy-short United States next door.

The size of the finds was outlined by Mexican sources this past week during the five-day state visit to the U.S. of Mexican President José López Portillo.

These sources said:

• Oil reserves now are estimated at 65 billion barrels - six times those of Alaska's North

• New finds, particularly in northern Mexico which have yet to be surveyed, could boost the total to 100 billion barrels in the near future.

There are numerous questions about the accessibility of the oil, the time needed to develop the new finds, and the ability of Petroleos Mexicanos, the state oil monopoly, to exploit the vast reservoir of oil. But the disclosures indicate that the world energy picture may have to be reassessed.

In addition to the oil discoveries, vast re-

But no exact estimate has been made of the natural gas reserves.

Mexican energy policy, this newspaper has learned, is focused on developing these new oil and natural gas finds as quickly as possible. Moreover, Mexico indicates that the U.S. could become the major beneficiary of the oil and natural gas bonanzas.

Just before his state visit to Washington, Mr. Lopez Portillo approved deliveries of 40 million cubic feet of natural gas a day for two months to the U.S. That is a relatively small amount. and Mexican officials describe it as "a drop in the pipeline," but one that "could become a trickle, then a flow, and even a torrent."

Leaving room for hyperbole, it is evident that a good portion of Mexico's current and future oil and natural gas production will be sold

The issue came up during the discussions President Lopez Portillo had with President Carter.

Just how the Mexican oil flow will affect the U.S. dependency on imported oil from the member nations of the Organization of Petrofeum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is unclear. But Mexico, while generally following the OPEC price structure, is not an OPEC member, nor does it plan to become one.

The major Mexican oil finds are concenlated quantities of natural gas have been lo- trated in the southern Mexican states of Ta- ation continued, Mexican sources say, the size cated, expanding gas reserves "manyfold." baseo, Chiapas, and Campeche. Many of them of the finds grew rapidly.



At that point in 1975, Mexico clampeded icy of secreey on the exploration - and o cent years. Digging deeper and in related hinted at the size of the discoveries.

areas, Mexican oil geologists five years ago be-Currently oil exploration is also under ve gan to sink a number of new wells. As explor- in Baja California, as well as in the north states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tanal

## A cup of coffee: soon, a drink for rich men only

Latin America correspondent of

the months ahead.

In fact, tea is the only major hot beverage currently holding the price line, but it, too, appears due for price boosts sometime in the next few months.

The cocoa and tea price boosts, however, are unlikely to be as dramatic as the contin-

long list of factors that already have shot coffee prices to record highs) are involved:

 Weather forecasts in Brazil that suggest that coffee-growing areas of southern São Paulo and Parana states face damaging frosts in July. It was a frost in those states in July. 1975, that first sent coffee prices spiraling. Brazil is the world's larest coffee producer.

that threatens Nicaragua's 1977 harvest. Other have seen evidence of the fungus on their coffee plants.

hit in 1973 and production was cut 8 percent desuite energetic efforts to control the spread of the rust. So far, 10 percent of Nicaragua's cof- forecasts a 14.8 million bag harvest this yes. fee-growing areas have been hit by the fungus.

are connected geologically with the old Re-

forma field that had been petering out in re-

For Americans there is the additional concern that coffee shipments could be disrupted in September and October if expiration of the current three-year longshoremen's pact leads to a dockworkers' strike in United States Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The prospect is stimulating demand for coffee future contracts that probably will send prices ever higher. (Future are the prices at which buyers contract to purchase the commodity some later

These new developments on the world offs market come as the Brazilian Coffee Insile bags was cut two-thirds.

has dampened the forecast.

will not affect this year's harvest since must of it would be in by that time.

that prospect is already driving up coffee h tures on international markets.

The Christian Science Monitor

A cup of coffee is going to cost even more in

And it may not help to switch to cocoa - for cocoa prices also are escalating sharply.

uing coffee price spiral that began a year ago. Brazilian coffee plantations were similarly

 A spreading fungus, known as coffee rust, Central American nations report that they

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up from 6.4 million in 1976, the year after the frost when normal production of 18 million The expected 14 million bags for 1977 should be good news, but the prospect of another free

Whether a frost actually comes in July, 1 i

But a frost would affect the 1978 crep at !

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and higher on the party ladder. He told us with obvious and surgere pride that although his central Ukrainian parents sedans are long.

Former railroad engineer making tracks towards Kremlin

were poor, both were teachers when he was born in 1927 - "and they would not have been unlike the western portion, was part of the Soviet Union proper after 1917.) He graduated from a railroad institute, he

said, but he refused an invitation to teach there, instead he went to a railroad construction site, where he became a team leader, a foreman, a superintendent, then a chief engincer. He worked on the Kola Peninsula in Siberia, in the Urals, and for four years in Monformer power base (Dnepropetrovsk, where he golia.

Then his fult-time party work began. It has continued through the 1960s until today.

Although in theory the head of the local provincial government was the host at our reception, Mr. Dobrik was clearly in charge. It was he who was ushered respectfully through doors before other officials. It was he who offered and received the toasts of the evening.

don seen in public, and then usually only at And when this correspondent made a point of walking around to his side of the long, laden table and starting a conversation, it was hewho answered and kept on answering.

#### self on our first day, but also played host at a Problems readily conceded

long reception in the local provincial govern-Though a trace of defensiveness crept in as he described the progress of his region, he felt What kind of a man succeeds in the Commufree enough to concede readily that he has hist Party today? To judge by Mr. Dobrik, he some problems on his hands. The Lyoy housing is a man with working-class credentials who shortage is "acute," he told us at our first slowly acquired managerial and administrative meeting. Kindergartens, hospitals, and schools—the said - and his broad grin flashed again.

meat and milk farms in the foothills of the skill with four- or five-year assignments higher are in short supply. The bases the local factory turns out could hardly compare with those of Mercedes-Benz, Lines for Soviet-made Zhiguh

**Soviet Union** 

But progress had been enormous, he insisted. Plans through 1980 are ambitious. Much is able to have the opportunity without the revolution in October, 1917." (The central Ukraine, buses, but solid, down-to-earth ones (and besides, the government pays only 11,000 rubles for each one, which makes them well worth the money). And every citizen lining up for a car is also signaling that his other basic needs have been met.

> He was touchy about his connection with Mr. Brezhnev. In reply to a question at his first briefing, he denied any special relationship with the party leader. He volunturily raised the same denial at our final meeting.

Yet the very ability to walk up to the nation's General Secretary and give him information about the two places to which Mr. Brezhnev is sentimentally attached would seem to speak for itself.

#### Party climate called relaxed

Moscow gives Mr. Dobrik freedom to act and experiment, he said. "In fact, Moscow is sometimes surprised at what we do. . . . " Reflecting the degree of autonomy Mr. Brezimey has given local party chiefs in the fast 12 years, he said the atmosphere in the party lonay is "relaxed."

Who decided that the local TV factory should switch to color only? he was asked. "The minlistry in Moscow," he conceded. Then he indicated one of the ways Moscow can make its decisions more palatable. "But we are getting the biggest color TV institute in the country."

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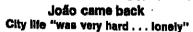
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Poverty stalks families in Brazil's northeast



The reason they flee: Little but stoop labor





UNICEF photo; others by Richard Critchfield

Benedito never left But he wants to sell farm and go



Duga (rear right) worries his children will be attracted to city "I'd like to keep them by my side. . . . But they have more advantages in the city."

# Brazilimpoverished northeast

35 million — a third of Bruit boys will all someday follow him. at a northeast village.

> By Richard Critchfield Special to The Christian Science MC

This village in northeast Brazil has a protections.

and so is the land under cultivation.

countryside?

New life to hoe

no electricity.

Padre Julião, a local priest, blames me

Padre Juliao, a local priest, blames ward agricultural practices. He has enough ira boys in a new school on modern farm which he hopes will encourage them to say a but Duga, Guapira's most progressive as even this will stem the flood. Duga cultivate he and his brother, Namino, inherited from village record as most of Guapira's men will age record as most of Guapira's men. to eight acres.

Brazil is potentially one of the was the first to hire a tractor to plow his land in 1974, and richest nations. The area around was the first to hire a tractor to plow his land in 1974, and was the first to hire a tractor to plow his land in 1974, and was the first to hire a tractor to plow his land in 1974, and pass the produced chemical fertilizer and insecticide and a Paulo is experiencing an explorate well for clean drinking water. He is one of the few vilcommercial and industrial grow the less loans for his neighbors.

Vast, almost empty interior of with a weekly cash income of \$50 to \$60, Duga is not poor

Grosso and Amazônia is being the world standards; he eats beef twice a day and is But Brazil's northeast is with the but buy more land and a truck.

But Brazil's northeast is with the but his oldest son, Eleandro, 18, left last year for a fac-

touched by such advances. And tory job in Salvador, and Duga expects his four younger

"I'd like to keep them by my side," he says. "There's lation — it remains a persisting plenty of land in Guapira. But they have more advantages of poverty. A Monitor contribute when they are employees in the city. It's better for them. If they want to go, they can."

Duga himself is illiterate. The primitive village school only opened in 1958, and neither of the two Guapira girls who teach there has herself gone beyond the fourth grade. Village children, if they go at all, uttend irregularly the 2to 3 hour morning or afternoon shifts. Many of the Salvador migrants start school all over again in night classes. Guapira Village  $\mathcal{U}_{k}^{l}$  The prospect of some education is another of Salvador's at-

But mostly it is to escape the hard work of the village. Just as soon as they reach 17 or 18, they p . Situated halfway between the lush sugar and caeao plansters, middle-aged parents, and a few old pe, tations on the rainy coast and the immense and arid scrtuo behind to till the land. Every home has two to. (backlands) where little but goals thrive, Guapira survives daughters in the city. The village population on a shifting cultivation of manioc, or cassava, and herding cattle. Manioc flour is the staple diet although it tastes like A few make the 2,000-mile bus trek down it sawdust and has almost no protein; a poor family may coning São Paulo, entering, as it were, the pipe sume 40 kilos a week. Native to Brazil - when the Portuthe reservoir of cheap, unskilled labor lory guese arrived they found the Indians growing it - manioc

contains prussic acid. Most go to nearby Salvador, Brazil's old of To remove the acid and make it into flour requires a (1549 to 1763) nestled in the hills around All complex refining system of peeling and grating the tu-the Atlantic coast, a city of lost wealth and properties roots, pressing water out of the resultant pulpy are few jobs offered by the government and coastless and drying it by pushing it back and forth over big tensive industrial outposts that have grown of earlier ovens. This drudgery is done by women and chil-tensive industrial outposts that have grown of earlier ovens. This drudgery is done by women and chil-tensive in the last 10 years.

vador in the last 10 years.

Most of the boys become manual laborer and surviving it should be become manual laborer and shanty towns, on the city's outskirts. The product and sugar-rich elite, carning \$20 to the cover-populated third world; Guapira yilling the cover-populated third third world; Guapira yilling the cover-populated third third world; Guapira yilling the cover-po general stores that serve as taverns, and an atmosphere

that is less tropical than wild West. Cowboys or vaqueiros gallop by or tie their horses to ment of the young. "Salvador is belts by help and with spurs tied with thongs to the ankles of their She brought home Guapira's first believed by the father runs it with a car belter, as the spurs tied with thongs to the ankles of their ber; her father runs it with a car belter, as the secondaries of African and Afri the 16th to 19th centuries to work the sugar plantations. Although Brazil has an only 11 percent black population, same as that of the United States, African culture iongly influences Bahia's food, art, dance, and religion.

perstitions abound

Superstitions are rife in Gaupira. One villager is forever ging in a banana grove near the church in hopes of find-buried gold that village legend says some Portuguese ests bid there centuries ago. Manioc is only planted on her children there.



certain days of a waning moon, and a yam field is believed cursed unless a woman helps bury the seeds.

Until four years ago, when Duga's neighbor, Antônio, bought a used dump truck, the villagers had to carry their produce to the weekly market by pack animals. Many still do, but Antônio's truck, piled high with goods and men, now is a frequent sight.

A few villagers have returned from Salvador. João, a poor landless laborer but a cheerful, gentle man who constantly relates Bible stories to anyone who will listen since his conversion to a fundamentalist sect some years ago, went to Salvador to work in a brewery in 1972.

Says João, "Life in Salvador was very hard. In a city in a job like that if you get hurt you have no way to get money. I had my family here. I was lonesome. In the city nobody cares about you." Still, his two grown daughters have gone there to work as housemaids.

Benedito is one of the few young men to stay in Guapira. He bought a 22-acre piece of land four years ago and by hard work has built it up with orange trees, manioc, and a herd of cattle. His aim: once the farm is worth \$10,000 or so, he will sell out and use the money to buy a tavern in

Dona Selina, another village woman, has seen six of her children migrate to Salvador. She is proudest of Jose Carlos, her 25-year-old, who works in a luxury hotel for foreign tourists and who, in the main Salvador marketplace each Saturday, performs capoeira, an acrobatic fighting dance of African origin.

Jose Carlos once took his mother to Salvador to see Carnival. "There were so many people it was boiling," Dona Selina recalls. Like all village mothers, she worries about her children in the city.

Jose Carlos says he loves Salvador because "there are so many more things to do and people to see." He is engaged to be married to a Guapira girl, but Solange, his fiance, says Salvador is getting dangerous, especially at night, and if the village were not so primitive she would want to raise

Guapira lacks electricity, telephones, public transportation, sanitation, health services, decent schools, and

Extraordinary growth

Yet Salvador is growing at the extraordinary annual rate of 7 percent, and its own infrastructure - sewage, water, electricity, transport - is close to the breaking point. Crime, almost nonexistent in Guapira, is increasing at an alarming rate (5 to 10 murders most weekends), and the fiestas and carnival are marked by violence.

Guapira's predicament matters because the same rural disintegration is happening throughout the third world.

British economist E. F. Schumacher, in his influential 1973 book, "Small is Beautiful," warned that the growth of chal economies in the poor countries was poisoning both village and city alike. As urban sectors modernized, 'neglected rural economies went to pieces and caused mass urban migration, unemployment, and crime.

He proposed a new kind of foreign aid be given directly to villages to set up "agro-industrial cultures" in the countryside based upon what he called "Intermediate technology."

Such aid can work. Two years ago an ex-Peace Corps worker from Wisconsin, Daniel Johnson, settled down in Guapira as part-owner of a 170-acre orange and cattle ranch. To make a go of it until his trees matured and herd grew. Mr. Johnson rented out his tractor to about 300 local farmers at \$7 au bour.

The result: land cultivated in manioc and other crops was doubled (Duga's from 6 to 12 acres) and so did family incomes. (Duga's yearly cash income went from about \$1.500 to \$3,000; most family incomes in Guapira, after food consumed, go from \$700 to \$2,000.)

Padre Baturen

A Spanish priest, Padre Francisco Baturen, has done much to salvage Salvador's threatened fishing industry. Ten years ago he studied fishing technology in Spain, moved into a coastal village near Salvador, sailed out into the Atlantic to demonstrate he knew fishing and gradually taught improved methods of hooks, nets and boats. Today the Salvador fishermen plan to build a pier, shipyard and school for navigation. Padre Baturen still lives in the village.

It now is generally recognized that in 20 years of foreign aid, little has trickled down to the third world's two million villages. Today just about everybody in the development business, from the United Nations to the World Bank, is engaged in trying to find new ways to directly reach these vii-

In Salvador the Rockefeller Foundation has one of seven such experiments underway overseas to try and learn how to formulate such strategies.

The most successful pilot project has been to give management advice and guarantee loans of about \$1,000 to about 100 of the city's small businesses - radio. TV, and clock repair; furniture and metal shops; and retail stores. But experience shows those screening loans must know everybody personally, and Salvador has about 40,000 such

The aid givers are on the right track: the solution to world poverty has to be found in the two million villages. But the kind of small, humanized aid that works is hard to duplicate. It seems to require an educated person with technical knowledge to impart who is prepared to live with

the poor he is helping.

In all poor countries, the city has become the magnet, a Pied Piper luring the young, while rural life has lost its

But the health of Salvador, like any other city, in the end depends on the wealth of the rural villages. It is what happens in the Guapiras that will count.

<u>people</u>



Marceau: 'a wiid fascination in his eyes'

## 'I am a silent witness of my time'

### Marcel Marceau's mime still finding new life each performance

Marcel Marceau has not stood still. There is evidence of a more mature performer, deeper and more spiritual than before, as France's world-renowned mime continues his tours. So what audiences are seeing is in essence a

"A real artist should not care about what a producer says to him; he should do what he feels is right, as long as he keeps his style," says Marceau. "If he feels he has to experience a butterfly's flutter, imagination at full gallop. new dimensions, even if he is in advance of his When he talks he speaks not so much words as time, he should experience them. We should be ideas, a constant flow of them.

ahead of our time, even when we are witnesses and we reflect our time.

"An artist has to live a total life, he is not only an entertainer. I like the public to laugh and to cry, but I like also to disturb them, to create a consciousness in their minds. I am a silent witness of my time."

When Marceau talks there is an almost wild fascination in his eyes; his thoughts move through a strange and convoluted process, hands jumping to describe a snake's slither or





Marceau as 'Bip in the Modern and Future Life'

"An artist has to experience in his traumatism, in his world, in his subconscious, he has to fix on the stage the world we live in. Not only the world, but all the ideas he gets from imagining a world," says Marceau. "All that he putting everything he had into it, supporting senses the public does not sense, like a seeing brother. He has to show them the light. He has to care about style, perfection, and touching the public, but in no way has he only to want to please the public. Life is very exciting, often it is bigger than reality: What is rent to us can he is concerned with passing on his work? suddenly be overthrown by something we don't

At that point, he decides, is where the "supernatural" arrives in life. Somewhere, beyond time, he feels the supernatural made its way into his own life. Today, he deals with it in his art. The highly acclaimed "Bip in the Modern md Future Life" begins with the familiar figure of the robotlike Bip smoothly making his way through the automated world, riding the moving sidewalk, launching himself in the rocketlike elevator, etc. Then all goes suddenly haywire and the man in the white face finds himself falling through space and going the whole evolution of man.

"The day the system fails, man is helpless,"
Marcasu says. "I show him entering the world of the future, which is going back to his subconscious, back to the womb of his mother and re-creating life, all his trustrations, his dreams, and going back to the cycle of man, to the ape, finding two stones and creating light through fire . . . there is re-created a new son of man who is torn between metal and flesh, between the will of remaining a Romantic man and maybe a need to progress, creating computers, creating mechanization and trying to escape from it - finding more purity in himself and

clown, wanting to be a clown.

Colown wanting to the clow.

Few artists have toured as much as bet But for many years Marceau had a compa putting on shows. It is only in the last years that he has had anything: "All money I had was always serving an artis Now that he has carned his freedom. bu

ing something in return. He intends to be ("so that my technique and what I have or ated will continue"); also to put his sip well, but he is not sure he wants to the term out from performing to do so.

lic feels he can project his art through media: "This is why civilization is in the What mun creates and gives in his the lost, it is re-created so that man has an lasting life, an eternal life. Men and men take up their ideas."

Does Marceau feel he is spre preach, I speak what I feel. My 800 pantomime." Nor is he on a mission out my life for the theater, my life making people laugh and cry and i be mission perhaps, but without wanting come a mission.

"I don't like it to be said that I wall had message to man. There is an list in which pushes me to create, to the said that I wall had been said tha dreams of man — and then I become a pher without wanting to be one; I must without wanting to be one; I must be clown wanting to be clown. clown, wanting to be a clown.

in the search of himself.

## You don't have to be Japanese to play the koto

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kashihara City, Japan On the other side of the shoji screen, the sounds of talking stopped and the heavily lucked sounds of the koto (Japanese harp) with its tenously held tones began.

The music almost took one's mind away from the task of inching along the tatami mats loser to the electric space heater while waitng for the interview to begin.

The cold rain continued, but the heat began have an effect and as the hush of this 100year-old house took over, it seemed as graceful as a harp from floor to ceiling.

While waiting for the owner, Hideko Inouve. well-known koto player to appear, Shocka Tsuili spoke about how his fiance and Koto music had become of increasing interest to those outside Japan. She is soon to start a school in London for the purpose of teaching the koto. The long, 13-string ancient instrument, which originally came from China and had two strings and has had 13 strings in Japan since the 13th century, is more popular today than ever in Japan as more and more young people become interested in traditional Japanese cul-

Miss Inouye will still continue to teach in Nara and Mie Prefectures where she has 180 students, and hopes to have her students take over most of the teaching in London.

ller London venture came about because John E. B. Newman, program organizer for the BBC, came to Japan a year and a half ago when Queen Elizabeth made her visit. He had studied in Japan once for five years and had carned to play the koto. He also knew her next door neighbor, a teacher of Judo and "godfather of this house." And he heard her

The street where Miss Inouve's house is lo-

Miss Inouye could be heard saying good-bye lo her guests. The shoji screens parted, revealcases, some uncovered. They looked like a row strument of the East.

come back as harps.

It is in that room that Miss Inouye, who had come in and sat on her feet around a low enameled table, teaches on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

She is qualified to teach the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. ("If we serve tea, we have to value and cherish porcelain, pictures, and poetry.")

Mr. Tsuill had also explained that Miss inouye is a member of the Pioneers of Kashihara City, an honorary organization that in the last year has been giving public concerts and anpearing on television and radio.

Five years ago, Miss Inouye's father, a merchant, bought this house so that she could leach koto, an instrument her parents had never urged her to learn.

Miss Inouye, a graduate of Kyoto Women's University, said that she did not begin seriously studying koto as a profession until she

sing, and tried to play other instruments. but she found that the koto was "best for me." She tried to explain, and even hopped up to get an English-Japanese dictionary in order to help the interpreter find the right word. She explained that the "tone" of the koto stayed longer and sounded more musical to her than

In the old days, she said, people heard koto music and merely memorized it in order to play it: that's why so many blind men and women learned koto for their profession. It was not until after World War II that the music was notated.

Koto can be used to play modern music such as jazz and she said that some of her students do play jazz. She would like to see it also used

To learn koto is quite easy, she said, "At cated is "very old and very special," said Mr. first and after four or five years, one can be Tsujii, and in an area where about 10 of the 'so-so' at playing it," but she added, "It takes houses are 350 years old, the same age as the about 10 years to really understand it - just as it takes about that long to really understand flower arranging and the tea ceremony.

In London, she said, she will probably have ing a music room where six or seven kotos. Japanese children as her first pupils, but then were lined against the wall, some of them in she hopes to teach Westerners this ancient in-



Hideko inouye playing the koto

### For the people of Belfast: something to join that isn't violent

By Richard Kepler Brunner Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is a saying in this strife-torn city that although the situation is hopeless the people are not without hope.

One of the hope-givers to Belfast's ghetto dwellers is Lisa Huber, a young American who came here in 1972 as a summer volunteer at an lrish Quaker play camp in Ballymurphy. What she saw in this slum convinced her to stay on alter the other volunteers went home.

oday lisa is a staff member of the Center for Neighborhood Development, an indepen-Geni group that seeks to improve the lives of Protestant and Catholic families who live on the baltleground of the longest-running urban guerrilla war in the Western world. The cenler's leaders believe that generous transfusions derstanding can counteract the effects of the ectarian war.

The Center for Neighborhood Development Couples two rooms in the Friends' Institute, a the warring camps. 9th-century brick building in New Lodge, a Catholic area near Bellast's commercial heart. two Protestant ghettos. In Short Strand the Recently, Lisa took time out from her daily foulthe to discuss her life and work.

The crimson bars of an electric fire fought back the chill, for central heating is a scarce Lower Old Park, a district of 1,500 persons, reamenity in Belfast. A tapostry of posters mains an isolated pocket amili bricked up highlened the office walls. One of them ad houses. Here the center operates a club for the fises: "A person cannot be at peace with oth aging and organizes activities for the young, in here too. A person cannot be at peace with oth aging and organizes activities for the young, in here too. A person cannot be at peace with himself." Humon the Lower Shankill Estate, a community centers too. A person cannot be at peace with himself. "Humon the Lower Shankill Estate, a community centers too. A person cannot be at peace with himself." Humon the Lower Shankill Estate, a community centers too. s here too. A poster on the wall behind Lisa's ter and play scheme are flourishing and adult test proclaims.

know everything are annoying to those of us who do." At eye level, on the wall facing her desk is a bit of economic philosophy: "There is no such thing as a free lunch."

"Ours is the only agency of its kind in Belfast." she explained between phone calls.

"Our work has to be done in small groups, privately. If it becomes public the screws are put on from both sides." She means the Catholic and Protestant extremist groups, "We provide a constructive alternative to violence. We give the young people something to join besides the IRA and the Protestant para-

soundness of the center's operational philosophy. "As long as they help people they're safe. But look out if they help Protestants or Catholics. This is the only country in the world where they're still fighting the Reformation."

Although the center rents rooms in the of hope through recreation, education, and ungious or secular organization. The hard facts of life in Belfast dictate that if it is to survive. it must toe the thin-line of anonymity between

The center has workers in two Catholic and people are advised on housing, welfare rights, and assisted in redevelopment and rehousing. Work in the New Lodge area is just beginning. est proclaims. Those of you who think you education classes are under way. The center's

staff also provides information to residents on are the mothers and sisters and neighbors of bilitate teenage offenders.

use this as a long-term strategy, hoping that nity. the level of violence will come down slowly."

before embarking on her work with students in ... the Protestant kids stoned the bus. London, After her summer play camp ex-perience, the Northern Ireland Government hired her as a community-development officer. For two years she worked among residents of Belfest's shipyard area.

Lisa Huber and her colleagues are convinced that the center's constructive alternative to: violence is a useful way to wear ghetto dwellothers is not poster slogen jargon to this lifth

housing and welfare rights and helps to reha- the gunmen. They are now beginning to realize that if you live in a Catholic area the IRA [ille-"We concentrate on cultural activities," she gal Irish Republican Army] brings grief to its pointed out. "If the violence increases we just own community, the same grief that the Produck the bullets and keep the kids inside. We testant paramilitaries bring to their comme

Lisa and her co-workers are prey to the Of the \$35,000 it cost to finance the center's same disappointments as other Belfast social rogram last year, about \$33,000 was contrib- , workers. For example, not long ago a volunuted by foundations in the United Kingdom, the teer group sponsored a day's outing to the Netherlands, and the United States. Among the country for Protestant and Catholic children. principal benefactors are the Cadbury and Much friendly back-patting and getting-to-Rowntree Trusts — the philanthropic arms of know-each other ensued On returning to Belthe two giants in English chocolate fast the bus dropped off the Protestatits first, manufacturing.

Amid hugging and klasing and tearful good-byes A graduate of Friends World College on and promises to write letters, the Protestant Long Island, Lisa carned her diploma in com- children clambered off the bus. And then, munity development at Edinburgh University. while the Catholic kids waved their farewells.

> That incident, multiplied many times, would hardly ignite the spark of optimism in the eyes of a Beliast community worker. But Lisa Huber carries on.

"I have seen great inhumanity in Northern Ireland," she concedes. "But I have seen the extremes of courage and of kindness too."

Over lunch with Lisa and Felicity ers away from supporting the terrorists vio McCartney, the center's Belfast born education lenge. Peace within oneself before peace with differential conversation turned to other aspects of life in Belfast. "You kind of lose your column for peace in Bellasti They have seen, sense of danger," Lisa said Felicity hodded in too many of Bellast's youth sucked into the agreement. When thore's a bomb scare in a too many of Belfast's youth sucked into the agreement. When there's a bomb scare in a bog of violence not to understand the con shop in the next street. I keep shopping. Once a sequences of sectarian hatred. This is why I saw a pair of shees I liked in a shop window. Lisa, supports the present women's peace. Before I could it y their on their was a bomb. movement scare and the store was evacuated. I dim't get The movement is really significant, she back that day. When I did, thise shoes were and, "You must remember that these women gone. Now I just keep on shopping."

home

## science/environment

## Sorry, but Kilauea may not erupt this year

By Roy Nickerson The Christian Science Monitor

Lahaina, Maui, Hawati Hawaii residents have received the - to them - unwelcome news that their prize volcano may not erupt.

Hawaiian volcanoos are of a different varicty from those that crupt violently. Glowing lava mercly flows from the earth. Sometimes the pressure from below, and the mixture of gaseous matter within the lava, cause it to shoot upward, or "fountain," as we call it here in Hawaii. But all this happens without explosions. As hundreds of thousands of tourists have learned. Hawaiian cruptions can be observed from relatively close quarters, and with

But why the concern that volcanic activity in Hawaii may have ended for a while? One of the scientists at Hawaifan Volcano Observatory ut Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Dr. Peter Lipman, told newsmen in October that last year's great earthquake may have disrupted the inner workings of Kilauea Volcano to the extent that it can no longer hold enough lava to stage a decent eruption.

An earthquake which registered 7.2 on the Richter Scale took place Nov. 29, 1975, on the Island of Hawaii - referred to here as the Big Island, to avoid confusion. It was felt to lesser extents on neighboring islands. The earthquake caused considerable property damage on the Big Island. A small eruption was taking place at Kilauca at the same time. There has been none since then.

It is somewhat of an oversimplification to explain a volcano as a great chimney in the earth, with the "hearth" deep down in the regions where the rock is melted, or softened. When the proper amount of pressure develops, the lava simply flows out, if it is a Hawaiian style "chimney." If it is what is referred to as the Pelean type volcano (after Mount Pelee in the Caribbean), the chimney becomes violently and suddenly "unplugged." The air is filled with heated, often searing, gas."

Lipman has been observing Kilauea since the earthquake and describes things at the volcano as "strange." He says the volcano has been swelling, as it always has in the past, but then it will suddenly deflate without the outpouring of lava which makes the Hawaiian style eruption. The lava simply flows through some undetected duct to another underground the Big Island's hotels. reservoir, and he hasn't a clue as to its loca-

"plumbing" to shift to the extent that, at the surface, it will be quiet for some time, Lipman

This is bad news - both for the scientists slide as well

By Denis Warner

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

The mainland of Australia is separated from

the Island of Tasmania by Bass Strait and its

three hundred miles of tempestuous seas and

mainland. In Tasmania, where the hardy pio-

ncer spirit prevails, the pragmatists tend to

Wild-life conservationists are strong on the

Licenses have been granted to commercial

col fishermen in Tasmania's inland waters to

the obvious detriment of the platypus popu-

lation. Until recently the native possum was

snared without check. And annual wallaby

shoots have caused strong mainland protests

The Cape Barren goose, one of the world's

The major Bass Strait islands, come under

the authority of the Tasmanian State Govern-

rarest birds, is the cause of the latest uproar.

by some marked differences in outlook.

Melbourne



Tourist snaps that one picture they won't believe back home

who are at the observatory full-time to study volcanic actions, and for Hawaii's all-important tourist trade. There's nothing like an eruption to get the tourists out of Waikiki and into

Lipman says the scientists' routine measurements show that the entire volcano has moved The earthquake, then, caused Kilguea's south southeast by more than a foot since the quake. Further, they show at nearby Mauna Loa. Hawaii's other active volcano, the southwestern side apparently has started a slow

Hawaii is a series of tops of volcances which rise from the ocean floor. Generally, there is more of the "chimney" below water than above. Mauna Loa, at 13,000 feet above sea level, is one of the exceptions. There is about as much volcano above water as below.

Kilauea is normally Hawaii's most active volcano, although from 1934 to 1952 it did not erupt. Otherwise, eruptions have occurred every few months. Sometimes a single eruption has continued gently over a similar time period, adding acres to the Big Island.

Such things might holp; but they w Mainlanders fight to save Tasmania's wildlife

Such pressures encourage dishonesty besides data faking you valen, professor of biology at the light the United States, observed less king sity of Chicago, commenting of Sci "the norm in our science remains esty, because it is made necessary survival of creative research. The system only funds work clearly salvance, he explained, so that the ploratory research doesn't win in This forces scientists either to le their work plans or to "liberate"

given for another purpose:

The organization of science and repair. But let's not put all the the system. Amital fizion of the control of the system. Amital fizion of the control of the system as fightly moted the system are responsibility for metallicity. mate responsibility for mental properties and the selection of the selecti

in the yourself, and save

By Robert C. Cowen

lab

Einstein called nature subtle but man malicious. If only you could say the same for the scientists who study her.

A survey conducted by New Scientis magazine adds to a growing body of est dence that cheating is undermining their tegrity of research. Some 200 respondent report 184 cases of intentionally blands search in 75 different research and Most of the reports are based on Dasha knowledge of fabricating, altering or inrepresenting data.

Coming a few weeks after the Sub-Times (London) disclosed that a pr among psychologists, the late \$rhi Burt, probably doctored his resultati inheritance, the New Scientist fem emphasize that massaging the data gone beyond the stage of being an exce able peccadillo.

Origin of IQ

Sir Cyril's work has been a pillarofte theory that IQ ability is largely inhered Among other things, it inspired the Brid practice of "tracking" students toward away from higher education on the bas? of pre-teen tests. As Ian St. James 85

#### Research notebook

erts of the University of London, who E lyzed the New Scientist survey, me "the Burt case shows . . . that out? science may be inflicted on society." This case, plus the survey results, form, bb opinion, "a sufficient argument to destal more stringent controls" against schelle

ile suggests more insistence on having multiple experimenters on a project is the hope that colleagues will keep an eye each other. He also urges that authors research papers be required to keep the data open and available

get at the root of the problem, namely a fact that career demands on scientist today set up pressures in favor of des ing. The rewards are there - predict promotion, money - for those who put 'results.'' St. James-Roberts sees 🕬 his survey data that, while work caught, most cheaters reap these dir

The grant system

### Cheating Knock-Down **furniture** Put it together

By Marilyn Hoffman Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

K-D, otherwise known as Knock-Down, is the fast-growing furniture category to watch in 1977. It is also billed as consumer-assembled furniture, as put-togethers, take-aways, portable affordables, and "life-style" furnishings.

By whatever name, more and more manufacturers are making it, more and more stores are selling it, and more and more people are buying it. Better styling, easier assembly methods, and, a generally higher "quality" look, are factors in the increased and increasing acceptance.

At a time of high priced home furnishings. and often slow deliveries, the advantages of K-D are very real: the furniture comes boxed and can be taken home and assembled the same day, bringing something akin to "instant" decorating into the realm of possibility.

Because the furniture is shipped from the factory, flat and packaged, there are substantial freight and cost-of-assembly savings. Some manufacturers claim they can save customers up' 50 percent in cost over traditionally made and sulpped merchandise.

Decorion's new Cloud Nine group (shown here) for instance, retails for about \$799 for the 10 pieces in velvet upholstery. This price, says Decorion, is almost 50 percent less than most similar aiready-assembled, uphoistered modular groupings.

Major makers of self-assemble furniture at this point include Decorion, Burris, Broyhill J.S. Permaneer, Bunting, Dunning, Ltd., and James David. Sugar Hill, a New Hampshire maker of Early American pine, has recently added ready-to-assemble contemporary pine pieces to its line, and Berkline added in 1976 a Tote Away" family room group to its collec-

James David is a four-year-old K-D company specializing in shiny chrome, glass, and wood. It has doubled its sales volume each year of its short history, and has now expanded into European and world markets as well.

Gabberts, Inc., with stores in Minneapolis, Dallas, Denver, and Indianapolis, has cut a dramatic swath in merchandising K-D furniture. Its "Put-2-Gether" gallertes of new portable, affordable furniture emphasize a fresh and snappy life-style approach that is attracting droves of younger customers — and older customers, too — to their stores. The galleries show lables, chairs, dinettes, seating units, shelving, and wall systems set up in completely appointed settings.

Department stores are recognizing that K-D merchandise today has earned a place for itself in furniture departments instead of, or, as well as, in housewares departments. Old-line department stores, such as Jordan Marsh in Boston, will now show "boxed goods" in the lumiture departments, and encourage customers, with show-and-tell techniques to take home a K-D sofa which sells perhans, from 100 lo 120, or a cozy upholstered self-assem-<sup>led ch</sup>air, prices at \$100 to \$125.





Decorion's 'Cloud Nine' 10-piece ready-to-assemble grouping in beige cotton velvet with tubular chrome supports

### Plants for night window gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are out of your house all day you can do night gardening in your window.

By Eileen M. Hasse

All the lovely colors that intrigue the daytime gardener become washed out, grayed, and uninteresting under artificial lighting and in the softness of the evening. So if you are an ening person, think white.

In choosing foliage plants for the night window garden, select feathery foliage that looks more interesting in dim light, not large masses of solid leaves that tend to look black at night. Just because you do not see the plants dur-

ing the daytime does not mean you can ignore their daytime needs. Place the plants care-

Near the window place sweet olive, gardenia, caua juv. pri naium, nicotiana, and other plants that require sun and give interesting foliage or white flowers. Away from the window place rabbits foot fern, while lantana, old man cactus, and ilttle old lady cactos.

A window with east or west exposure is best? for your window garden since there will be sunshine for half of the day. Set a time of day for you to water your plants and you will be thrilled to know you can gorden even though you have a job.

'Sweet olive is actually an evergreen tree that can be potted while small. It gives you shiny dark leaves and clusters of tiny white flowers that bloom all year round. This is a fragrant flower and the densa growth makes a good plant for your window.

Be sure the soil is well drained. It should be a clay-type soil! kept evenly moist by placing water in the soucer under the pol.

Select white calla lilles Godfrey is a good variety since it grows only about 18 inches high. Each tuber will produce 4 or 5 flowers.

Pot the tuber early in the fall in rich soil, setting each corm just above soil line in a 6-inch pot. Place in the sun immmediately and water t daily, giving plant food every few days. Potted in August, callas will begin blooming in Oc-

In spring, dry the corms and store them in a cool place to be repotted in the fall for your winter window carrien.

Primroses-give perpetual bloom but you must never let the roots dry out. The clusters of white flowers rise on 6-inch stems from the heart of the plant. Although they come in tempting blue and magenta, white is for night.

Choose the fancy-leaved caladium with huge silver-white, green-veined leaves. Plant the tubers in summer in a mixture of sand, soil, and peat moss. Set in the garden where they have moisture and shade. By fall all will be ready for your window garden where they still dike hier of moisture and some shade.

Later, when they appear past their prime, dry the tubers, remove the dirt, and store in a dry place for several weeks. In the spring plant them again. You can take short cuts on caring for the tubers of these plants by buying them already potted and growing.

White geraniums bloom better in a soil parts clay to I part sand and humus. If the soil is too rich the plant will grow more follage than flowers.

Let the soil dry out between waterings and remember that cool nights encourage bloom-ing. Remove old flowers promptly to encour-age new flowers to form. Wittle the white garanlum may not be a fragrant one there is a ways a pungent, appealing arobis form sany ge

Nicotiana. Nowering tobacco, gives toth hovely flowers and a painting fragrance. Bring it a few nicotianas from your outdoor gartier and pol them in plenty of soft party the frost comes Trim of large shabby follage and leave the flower stems. Given plenty of water, the

starry white blossoms will add fragrance to your home for many weeks.

If you have no outdoor garden to give you nicotiana you can grow it from seed or purchase plants at your garden center or from a

Directly behind the sun-loving plants you can place a row of those which like a bit of shade. Wax plant comes in many varieties. You can choose the leaf shape you like the best. It has vining tendencies and may be trained onto a wire or wooden support. The waxy white flowers appear in summer.

This plant stands a lot of abuse. It likes to dry out between waterings, thrives best when rootbound, and doesn't even want you to cut off the faded blossoms since the prolific bloomer will send out new blossoms on the sours of the old ones.

For the shadlest spot in your window garden, choose a coppula of the lactest of terns. They will resemble black lace against your draperies if you place them on either side of the window, at night. Rabbit's fool is one of the better varieties that comes from the deep woods. It requires rich, moist soil, little light. and good drainage.

The black dots that appear on the underside of the fronds are spores of seed for reproduction. Do not become alarmed when these ap-

A couple of cacti, near the center of the window, will give your night garden an interesting

Old man cactus" and "little bid lady" are two good varieties for night gardens. However, any of the hairy varieties will do. These are reasy to find in many stores that have a garden section. The hairs was the section. tion. The hairs on these plants, seem to sparkle in the evening light, making them most attractive. 5:

Cactl need pots that appear too small for them, all months rest to a partially supply who winter and sunlight after the winter

ment. The islands, windswept and bleak, provide a difficult living for farmers and fishermen, and a home for some of the world's -most remarkable birds. . Japanese Shipe, which leading ornithologists

for many years.

in Tokyo believe make the journey from Japan non-stop, arrive in the early spring. . The short-talled shearwaters, known locally

as the mutton bird, breed on the islands and in yast numbers achieve what appears to be the

world's longest and most hazardous annual flight. From their breeding grounds in the islands they head north for Japan and the peninsula of Kamchatka, fly east to Alaska, then south along the west coast of America before heading back on an extraordinary trans-Pacific hop that brings the exhausted birds, or some of them, back to the Bass Strait islands to repeat

The flight is timed to coincide with the movement of the Black Current off Japan. The which the shearwaters feed. When the timing is wrong, thousands of birds are washed up on

The shearwaters are in no danger of exfinction. But the Cape Barren goose, now confined to the islands, and believed to number no

more than about 5,000, may well be. Only four summers ago the Federal Government chartered a Royal Australian Air Force plane to fly 38 of the birds from one island to

another to help in the survival of the species. Despite its name, the Cape Barren goose, one of Australia's largest birds, is not a goose at all, though in appearance it resembles one. It maies early and usually retains the same

mate throughout its life. Named for Cape Barren island, the home of Tasmania's last full-blooded aborigines, who were quite literally wiped out by early Tasmanian settlers, the Cape Barron goose, has become a pest to farmers on Flinders Island, the largest of the Bass Strait Islands

Perhaps four thousand, or four-fifths of the goose population, is concentrated here. The birds are big eaters. Farmers complain that one bird eats as much as a sheep and that instead of nibbling, the birds rip out vegetation,

The Tasmanian Parks and Wild Life Service decided that the problem could be dealt with most advantageously by allowing a limited shooting season.

The announcement attracted hunters from many parts of Australia and cries of outrage from conservationists. As the guns blazed, the Australian Wild Life Protection Council issued an appeal to all tourists to ban Tasmania, which is heavily dependent on its summer tourist industry.

The first of a series of two-day shoots reduced the Flinders Island goose population by ten per cent. The birds are slow and ungainly and proved an easy prey for the sportsmen's Mainland nowspapers sent their correspon-

dents to the island to report the opening of the

season. What they wrote was frank and uncomplimentary both to the hunters and to those who granted them licence to shoot. There are plans now to create sanctuaries for the geese and to find other ways of removing them from the farmers' fields. Certainly, it. seems unlikely that the Tasmanian Government will again allow the birds to become a

The Good News Bible

## No-fuss illustrations echo new style language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roston

Swiss-born Annie Vallotton does line drawings that are unusual in their simplicity: Few artists use so little to say so much — or evoke such positive response from viewers.

Perhaps this is why she was commissioned to do some 500 drawings for the American Bible Society's new translation of the Bible, called "The Good News Bible: Today's English Version" (nublished in London by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 148 Victoria Street). The so-called "TEV" is the only recent translation to be illustrated, according to Dr. Eugene A. Nida, a Bible society official.

To the Bible reader raised on elaborate illustrations of muscle-bound, robe-clad, sandalshod heroes surrounded by "thousands of cheering extras," Miss Valiotton's imagery may seem a bit thin at first. But clearly there is something about her simple figures which has boosted the already soaring popularity of the

#### 'Severe selectivity'

As Dr. Nida notes in his upcoming book on "The Good News Bible," the secret of these drawings is the "severe selectivity of features; everything which is not completely essential to the event is climinated."

For the buoyant, articulate Miss Vallotton the what is missing, adding what is his own feeling

By Mary Lvon Manson

So many books have been published of late

about that circle of friends called the Blooms-

bury Group that it is a true pleasure to read at

last what the most gifted writer among them,

Virginia Woolf, has to say about herself, her

In these hitherto-unpublished memoirs, she

comes vividly before us, both as young girl and

mature woman. Taken altogether, they give us

a remarkably full picture, not simply of a per-

family and her friends.

so he can identify with the story's situation. Thus each time he sees a drawing, he can see it in a new way. It will appear a little differently each time."

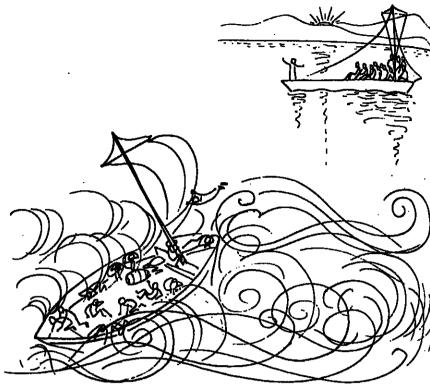
The TEV itself, whose New Testament has been available since 1966 under the name "Good News for Modern Man," is the result of 15 years of planning. Sixty percent of the one million copies printed so far were sold before its Dec. 1 publication date. The New Testament alone has sold 52 million copies over the last 10 years, an all-time record for American

#### TEV's purpose illustrated

In some ways the Vallotton drawings illustrate the very purpose of the new version. Franslators strove for an accurate translation in common English for people finding standard versions too difficult or too old-fashioned. According to the American Bible Society, the TEV is "neither academic nor simplistic," but "the natural English of everyday adult conversation." The Society hopes that, as the TEV offers texts more people can understand, it will supplement, rather than displace, standard

In like fashion, Annie Vallotton sought a "universal language" in her line drawings to help readers understand abstract passages.

To achieve this universality, Miss Vallotton made many preliminary sketches for each drawing. First she would make a sketch, then consult persons of all types and ages to see if minimum of detail in a line drawing has advanthey recognized the verse behind the picture. tages: "I sought the minimum of lines for the and then draw and redraw some more. "If afmaximum of expression." Speaking from her ter all that, different people recognize the versuburban Paris home in a telephone interview. ses, or the lines bring out something for them. the artist said, "I hoped to make the reader do I feel the drawing must have the right line." something as he looks at the picture - to ro- Sometimes 80 different sketches were made act, to finish the undetailed drawing by adding before Miss Vallotton got the one which was



'Waves began to spill over the boat . . . and there was a greater

Miss Vallotton's broad background in classcal and modern art and culture. East and West, are reflected in her drawings. She feels that there are "common points which join the as well-known translator J. B. Philips: has blinded several horses. Others have hailed cultures," and which must be tapped in order commended the work: "If the style is the drama's theatricality, and praised its for a drawing "to communicate real power and the 'plain Jane' variety, well so logs" serious treatment of a serious theme. real strength." She feels, too, that, because of does the work and speaks the limb is their simplicity and openness to interpretation, line drawings are particularly suited to transmit thoughts across cultures.

Rather than striving for word-for-word translation, the TEV is based on a "meaning- common-language New Testaments but" ventional material and motivations that flesh it for-meaning" rendering of the original texts. published, and churches in many count. Says Dr. Nida, this approach aims "to stimulate in the new reader in the new language the same reaction to the text as the one the origi-

all the disparate elements in their household

now directed upon his daughters: he assumed

that they would stay home to care for him in

his old age. At the same time, their half-

brother, George Duckworth, determined to

bring them out into society. Both efforts ulti-

mately failed, but the price that the younger

daughter, Virginia, paid was heavy indeed: for

a time, she lost her sanity.

wrong with her?" he asks

asking for more.

For Annie Vallotton, working on "Te;

#### News Bible" had particular meaning: " nal author wished to stimulate in his first and we need is the real love in the Bible feels. "It is a must in our day." Virginia Woolf's 'Moments of Being': newly published memoirs

overworked woman who for many years held images and symbols; of these except "mornents of being" around which all he together. Years of disintegration and chaos followed. Her father's unconscious tyranny was ings revolve. We understand now how her

> house," and how, in making this aritice. forence, she was able to free herself the art practitioners. This little promise of Spring of slate, laid out along the floor of this wareobsessive preoccupation with item.
>
> The last three memoirs contained to the more welcome, since inside the gallery. The last three memoirs contained to the more welcome, since inside the gallery. The last three memoirs contained to the more welcome, since inside the gallery. The last three memoirs contained to the more welcome, since inside the gallery. You can walk round them, between them, but they don't really like you walking on them, even to vary the monotony. So: seven rows of slate.
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> Next, a long, narrow rectangular patch of driftwood; small planks and chunks evidently brother, George; another, a to the more costermongers' clothing is barely 80 days of Bloomsbury. The first state of the more welcome, since inside the gallery. You can walk round them, between them, but they don't really like you walking on them, even to vary the monotony. So: seven rows of slate.
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book, "Am I a Snob?" faces white candor the charge of snobby! days of Bloomsbury. The illu

against her. So the book ends on a lively not Broadway

Mary Lyon Manson it he sale book of Virginia Woods I published iden the year unit Books and Pottrally I

# On the 'Equus' set, they're sure it's a hit

visit to the set.

high spirits, and eager talents; six months script. The director is Sidney Lumet, maker of beer a full-scale flop unspools at the screening such recent favorites as "Serpico." "Murder room. On another set the director is edgy, the on the Orient Express," "Dog Day Afternoon," cast looks bored, the whole project seems of and the current "Network." dubious value. Yet the result is a carefully crafted and widely popular hit.

Of course it helps if cast, crew, and film-Enormally "closed set" that recently opened long enough for a visit by a gaggle of curious

Everyone connected with the picture burbled confidently that a hit was in the making. Prodocer Lester Persky went so far as to worry estentatiously - that stars Richard Burton and as a team," Persky mused. "I think they did that once before with a couple of stars. . . . .

Some Bible scholars and pastors many Some playguers have railed at the original TEV, saying they sometimes have ber: "Equus," complaining of excess in its story of its readings for churchgoers. But obsic a troubled psychotherapist helping a boy who

When I saw it on Broadway, with Anthony Ropkins and young Firth, I was impressed with This translation of the Bible into model: its staging and mythic undercurrents, disglish has stimulated similar translated tressed by the harshness of its central tragedy, other languages. Since 1966, more than 35 and disappointed with the hopetessly con-

> Like "Equus" or loathe it, however, you can't question its onstage popularity. It premiered in mid-1973 at London's National Theatre and is still going strong there. On Broadway its psychiatrist-actors have included Hopkins, Borton, and Anthony Perkins. Three other United States companies are also presenting it. It has been translated into eight languages, according to the movie's preliminary production notes, and has been mounted in Europe, Japan, and South America.

> Hoping this long line of success will continue ialo the movie palaces when the "Equus" film

Toronto have assembled some top-notch talent. The Nothing tells less about a future film than a supporting cast boasts Joan Plowright, Eileen Atkins. Colin Blakely, Jenny Agutter, and One movie's location is all hustle, bustle, Harry Andrews. Peter Shaffer adapted his own

Naturally, the Big Question - for those concerned with art, taste, and humanity - is: Will the movie be more graphic than the play in makers feel their talents are at the service of handling the act of violence that sparks the quality material and astute leadership. This at- story - the blinding of the horses, since in thinde was much in evidence at "Equus," a stage versions it happened offstage or symbolically.

The answer: probably, "It would be sentimental not to show it," says author Shaffer, quoting director Lumet, adding that cinema is perforce a more literal medium than theater. Of course, any moviegoer over 20 remembers when sentiment was something people and pic-Peter Firth would wind up competing for a tures clamored for, while allusion and the hest-actor Oscar. "Maybe we could run them power of language - a la the stage "Equis" were considered subtle and desirable. Times

> Then again, "Equus" may turn out tamer than its author expects. These things are hard to predict. Take, for example, the apparent disagreement over handling of the one, brief nucle scene that boosted the stage play's controversiality. A publicist says it will be dealt with very delicately in the film. Shaffer says it would be "a cop-out" not to spread it across the screen, Producer Persky hedges and says "taste" will be exercised.

> As with the story's violence, there's no way of knowing what view will prevail until Lumet sits in the editing room with nothing but his taste and experience to guide him.

In any event "Equus" is a thoughtful work at heart, caring about its disturbed heroes and reaching for some insight into the stranger corners of human consciousness. Author Shaffer assumes a perplexed look when one asks why so dark a play should find such huge popularity, and finally muses that "fear of conformity" is the answer; he suggests a contemporary longing for odd adventure to save us from the monolony of endless superhighways, supermarkets, and superstars. Perhaps he has something there.

the word "chthonic" in it: It means pertaining

'The first manifestation of these demons con-



Equus: will the film version sacrifice subtlety and the power of Illusion?

of a Monday morning, you'd never guess "Equus" had a grain of grimness. He breezes unto the set humming "76 Trombones" - soon half the crew will be unconsciously whistling the same ditty - and nodding cheerdy to everyone in sight. Soon he is working his way into a big scene with Firth, the "Equus" champ who played the boy in London and New York. Yet every break finds him happy and re-

At dinner the night before he acknowledged that three-fourths of his many films have turned out to be "junk." Clearly he relishes the challenge of his present project, and looks forward to the finished product with great expeclations.

hit, including such "serious" efforts as "Twelve Angry Men," "Long Day's Journey Into Night," and "The Pawnbroker," he has never quite found the cult status of a Stanley Kubrick or the genus regulation of an Alfred llitchcock, lie is an immensely energetic worker, however, storming delightedly about the set, shooting with enough speed and confidence to astonish the most jaded crew member, and remembering the first names of everyone who matters, however marginal their presence or how brief the acquaintance.

"The joy is in the struggle" is his summary remark. Since "Equus" is a happy enough struggle, it could turn out a sensitive film that transcends its own sad subject matter. Time

#### The rewards of her victory were great? In the first of these memoirs, Virginia Woolf and with an introduction and notes by they tell us, better than any other source could writes about growing up in such a family. In the second of these memoirs, written is released next year, co-producers Persky and Though Sidney Lurnet has directed hit after Watching Richard Burton show up for work Jeanne Schulkind. New York: Harcourt have done, why she became a writer; how her There are comic moments, but the prevailing than 30 years after the first, Virginia Vi Brace Jovanovich. 207 pp. \$8.95. London: life informed her art, and her art gave meanmood is one of tragedy. At the age of 13, she able to view the same period of her like Sussex University Press. £5. ing and reality to her life. much greater naturalness and understand Whitechapel Gallery: an artist's five-finger exercises lost her mother, the beautiful self-sacrificing, Virginia Woolf, daughter of the critic and bi-

ents were transformed into the symbol "Shop early for Easter eggs and save ures of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay in "Tobe money! shouts a sign near the Whitechapel "Shop early for Easter eggs and save to the demons of earth. Gallery, powerhouse of London's arant garde sists of seven parallel rows of irregular slabs

lar less jolly. Richard Long is showing three up on beaches. But I take it Richard Long Arge works and a number of maps, charts and knows about this and has deliberately gone for Molographs on what have been called "chtho- rather dull debris. lie" themes - and I am obliged to the col-

lheaters

\*\*\*\*\*\*

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interesting ground and bleached and blas The major exhibition at the Whitechapel is appearance of the sea driftwood you find east \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

arranged in interlocking parallelograms. If you look carefully. The third large piece is a circle of twigs and

branches, about 10 feet in diameter, laid flat on the floor like the other two. And again, if you look carefully you will see that they are arranged with a certain swirling movement. It is a pity the Whitechapel does not have a balcony of some sort from which the visitor could look down on these arrangements, and so recognize! that they are less haphazard than they seem on

Or maybe I have got this wrong: for Richard Long is above all a walker, and it could be that the last thing he wants is for us to stand still that lie wants us to walk up and down and round his creations.

But he doesn't say, nor does the datalog for

plained: which is a pity, since the only fair way of judging an artist's work is to compare what he has done with what he is actually

I had begun by assuming that Long's whiripool of sticks was trying to tell us about their "stickiness"; to make one take sticks in the abstract, so to speak, contemplate them in their own right, detached from any function they normally have. Looked at that way, they can become objects of mystery and marvel. The jagged slatiness of slate gets the same treatment.

you see what clse Long has been up to: he has been walking, or says he has, because there rather dull debris:

There is a certain rhythm about the way it is has walked from Stonehenge to Clastonbury, taking photographs, in one Midsummer's Day which is an astonishing physical leat, it being more than 40 miles.

He has also walked past Mount Everest, and round in dircles in the English midlands, and zigzagged in Canada, making and photographing various arrangements of stone as he goes. -Let it be said at once that the photographs he takes are very very good; worthy of some

of the best landscape pholographers. There is one taken in a misty devastated wood in Ja-

league who finally discovered a dictionary with Long apparently hates being analyzed and ex-young artists of today, he simply doesn't care what we do about it all, In which case, why bother to exhibit? Why not just go on walking?

Which all proves that Richard Long does at least get one worked up and arguing. It is hard to find anything serious to record about the man upstairs in this same gallery - a Dutch artist called Stanley Brouwn, who also walks, but not nearly so far.

Mostly he uses rather grubby bits of paper rubber-stamped with his name. Frequently that's all you get. Occasionally the artist - or. who knows? a friend - appears to have

But if you look at the walls of the gallery, eycle, or rested lightly upon it in sneakers. As a special treat, Stanley has jotted down some shaky lines indicating (it may be) the way from the Central Amsterdam bus station to the nearest public toilet; or (porhaps I am

wrong) how to mend a rusty door-latch. High intensity boredom is provoked by a row of lovingly framed pieces of notepaper with five or six faint, parallel, vertical lines in

scribed on them.
Let me make myself clear of dog't for a moment dontest the right of anyone to do this sort of thing if it pleases him. I don't even pretend that it's easy, that even a child could do it -because it isn't, and he or she couldn't

Wouldn't want to actually Ellors jike these at the Whitechape are the one taken in a mist, devastated wood in property of the those of the Whitechappe are the pan that is truly naunting — a haunting by Efforts like those at the Whitechappe are the those onlinoid demons, perhaps — artist's five finger exercises, suddes in limited Can'il be that defiard Long wants as all to areas. They are not serious public performances, and it does neither the artist nor the burselves and discover life procession of wood public a favori to suchibit them. Sticks and and twig and stone that unreals beside us as estones may break your banks, but Long's will we move? Who can say, because like so many only bore your

## An invitation to talk about modern poetry

same time, unworldly.

Moments of Being, by Virginia Woolf. Edited son, but of a family and an age. Moreover,

A History of Modern Poetry, by David Perkins. two-volume history of modern poetry takes us Cambridge, Mass. and London: Harvard from the 1890s to the mid-1920s, from Thomas the greatest writers of the 20th century, with

By Victor Howes

Describing the intellectual forment of his youth, W. B. Yeals remarked, "My thoughts were in a great excitoment but when I tried to do anything with them it was like trying to pack a balloon into a shed in a high wind." The historian of modern English and American poetry may sense himself in a similar fix. How does he pack the balloon containing Hardy, Frost, Pound, Eliot, Wallace Stevens, Amy Lowell, and D. H. Lawrence into one shed with the winds of fashlonable controversy blowing?

Historian David Perkins packs remarkably well, and without letting the air out of the bal-

Hardy through the publication of Eliot's "The Waste Land." Perkins' history has the fresh, engaging quality of good talk - neither bothersomely quarrelsome nor quickly brilliant. He arinds no poetical axes.

ographer, Sir Leslie Stephen, was born in 1882

into one of the most intellectually distinguished

families of late Victorian England. The family

connections were immense, encompassing

duchesses and admirals, on the one hand;

writers, dons and Pre-Raphaelite painters, on

the other. For there was at the heart of the

Stephen family itself a curious contradiction:

they were distinguished, but shabby; respect-

able, yet eccentric; conventional, and, at the

lie is as fair with the currently unfashionable Edwardians, of whom he remarks wittily, "To them the zeitgeist was just a spook," as he is to the currently idelized W. C. Williams. His handling of De La Mare's dreamy pastorals is as suggestive and sympathetic as his handling of Found's alignment of "luminous

details" to juxtapose diverse historical periods. But he allows Pound considerably more space. There are useful cross-references from poelry to allied arts, parallels between Stravinsky's 'Rite of Spring' and Ellot's early poems, Frost's acknowledged debt to Howells' on. hovelistic record of the volces of people.

Volume One of what will eventually be a No one over brought them more freshly.

book." There is his placement of Yeats among Joyce, Mann, Proust, Kafka, Rilke and Eliot.

David Perkins is John P. Marquand Professor of English and American Literature at Harvard. He has previously written on Wordsworth, Shelley; and Keats. Here he provides a useful historical guidebook to the principal movements and figures in modern poetry. His casy manner invites the reader to enter the dialogue. Was Eliot a greater poet than Frost? Perkins won't say. He offers arguments on both sides, but modestly refuses a final judg-

Upon its completion, Perkins' history may well become the standard work on its subject. It will certainly long remain the harried undergraduate's "What You Always Wanted to Know About Modern Poetry But Were Afraid to

Victor Hower teaches English at North-eastern University

against her.

So the book ends on a lively not that within its pages we have pass the depths of tragedy to high comedy short, run the gamuit of Virginia markable gifts as a writer Sign see a World in a grain of sand same time, she was to her friends lightful and witty of companions.

The five pieces in this book, all unpublished manuscripts, have a children same time, and chucidated schillkind so as to make a single of schillkind so as to make a single of the companions. In will be expecially grateful the pected bonus: a book by about Virginia Woolf.

Heldelberg for more than a century.

no one else will be able to assume.

By Carl Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Columbus first sailed west from Portugal, professors

and students had already been at work at the University of

Since then, this oldest and most distinguished university in

Germany has become indissolubly connected with the in-

tellectual and cultural history of central Europe - from

frequent visits from Luther and Goethe to providing the set-

But now this university and its sister institutions in Baden-

de universities at Freiburg and Tübingen, are in deep

ouble. As part of an austerity program begun by the state

ared to cut its staff at all levels by at least 10 percent before

This may wreak havoc on higher education in this part of

ared staff cuts will have to be made largely among younger

leachers and researchers, including promising young scholars

and lecturers with irreplaceable special abilities. Many of

these younger staff members carry heavy teaching loads that

Cuts at higher levels will come only as tenured professors

ermany. Since well over half of the faculty members are ten-

ernment in Stuttgart two years ago, each university is re-

Wirttemberg, including the almost equally ancient and vener-

ing for Romberg's operetta, "The Student Prince."

Heldelberg, West Germany

## Sardinia: plenty of everything except, perhaps, sardine

By Louis Chapin Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cagliari, Sardinia If you are planning a holiday trip to the Mediterranean, and like to step off the beaten path, don't overlook Sardinia. By air or by sea this mid-ocean island is easy to work into a flexible itinerary — in fact the variety of ship routes between Sardinia and the Italian mainland could offer you a low-cost, mini-Mediterranean cruise to add to an otherwise airborne

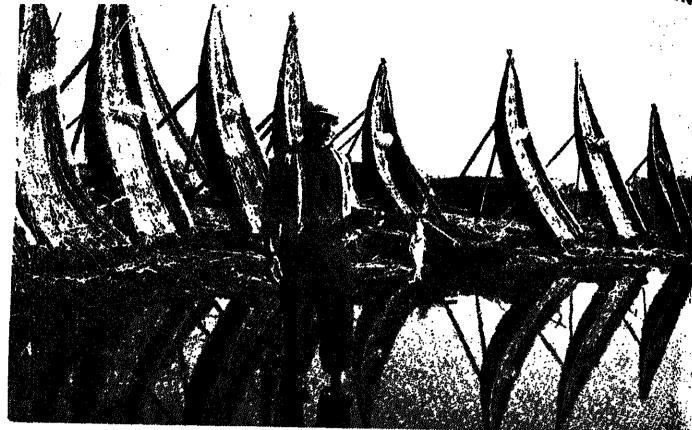
Here's one way to go: From Civitavecchia (near Rome) you can cross to Olbia, then angle your way south. When you're ready to leave Sardinia from its southern capital port of Cagliari, another sizable boat might take you to Naples or Palermo or all the way up to Genoa. And the sea part, including a berth for the night, could cost as little as \$30 a person from the mainland and back again.

The two main lines are the Terrenia (with an office at 5, World Trade Center, New York) and the Canguro (write Plazza Peffenu 4, 09100 Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy).

And what about the island itself? "Did you find sardines?" people asked me after a brief springtime visit, and I honestly had not looked for them. There was so much else to find: not only many delicious kinds of fish and inviting pasta, but out the kitchen window a land of spiny hills and broad valleys, layered with history and brightened by its people's deep pride and open hospitality.

Most American contact with this independent-feeling province of Italy has been limited to a few hours ashore from a cruise ship. But Europeans, for some years now, have been finding first in the north, and more recently along the south coast, plenty of refreshing reasons for staying longer.

The northern resort areas well deserve such glearning names as Costa Paradiso, Costa Dorata, Costa Smeralda; and the fishing port of Alghero, a short way down the west coast, shows in the simple, consistent forms and elegant detail of its buildings that the Aragonese were very much a part of its history (13th through 18th centuries). Natural rock forms have their own brilliance, too, here as elsewhere, jutting out of the land and the sea and uniting them underground in the spectacular Neptune Grotto.



Fisherman dries his reed boats in Cagliari, Sardinia

know a putt from a birdie to enjoy resorts chairs, and the hotel lists 36 available gra which offer white beaches, pools, sailing, ten-

nis, and more.

The most ambitious of these is the Hotel Castello and its adjoining Forte Village - a tween September and June 10 is under by member of the British-based Trust Houses person, even with only one occupant; let Forte chain. It is no standardized lodging. Even more than other hotel and cottage facilities in the area, the Forte Village units seem — to Oct. 31 — costs about a fifth more. to be woven lovingly in and out of their piney, eucalyptus-fragrant surroundings. The 55 ingeniously landscaped acres take in not only the cottages but a shopping plazza, an ecumenical church, a wide range of eating places, and sports running from basketball and football by way of six tennis courts to badminton and bowling - not to mention splashing from one to another of five fresh-water pools.

For nongolfers there are inviting alterna-This is a great place for families, outdoors tives within a few miles. You don't need to and in: there's a children's park and push

The cost? Less than you might think-in

cially if you avoid high season (June thus mid-September). With all meals, a collection dren under 12 it's half price. Medium ses from June 11 to July 8 and again from 4

By the way, the Forte Village is chel vember through May.

But the Hotel Castello comforts commodates visitors all year around. Cottage rates there are generally lest, hotel rates, and at the nearby Hotel Mare! neta, cottage space with meals can be be to tween Sept. 16 and June 30 at about \$1145 per person, with 30 percent off for childs to nine. At the Is Morus Hotel, the most ciously elegant of all, costs for a two-ball room from September up to mid-July are

lf you can tear yourself away from coastal resorts, there's a fascinating with interior to explore in the south of Sardisk It is rich in traces of Carthaghian, had Spanish, and medieval cultures. And parts. iar to this island are the 7,000 runs historic "nuraghe," conical forts bulk huge blocks of unmortared stone. I say ticularly well-developed one, with a say capacity, at Barumini – an hour or

way of Rome, Milan, and cities. But the next time I god and I'm

Unusual 1977 Spring Yugoslavia Deloisine Greek Islands Gruss Abourd the Juxerfook Its

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state government is contemplating severe faculty reductions,

including trimming back new universities in Mannhelm, Karlsruhe, and Stutigart to technical institutes. Understandably, the universities are upset at these prospects, and several university presidents have threatened to resign in an interview, Professor Hans-Joachim Zimmermann,

W. German universities suffer 'brutally high' cutback

prorector (vice-president) of the University of Heidelberg, called the planned staff cuts "a drastic measure" and stated that only "a time bracket of at least five years would be sufficient for the implementation of the administrative and academic steps necessary in making these cuts." Professor Hans Käsmann, one of six voting members of the university's Verwaltungsrat (the central administrative body) agrees. "If the staff positions have to be eliminated in so short

a time." he states, "some of our departments, particularly in the sciences, will not be able to keep their commitments to federal and international agencies and to research projects for which our government has paid hundreds of millions of Professor Horst Meller, Heidelberg's English department

chairman, notes that about 16 percent "of our staff must be dismissed before the end of 1978. Moreover, this brutally high quota is typical of the situation in the humanities subjects in which the majority of students plan to become teachers after To date, statements like these apparently have fallen on

deaf ears in the state capital. Moreover, lack of governmental sympathy for the universities of Baden-Württemberg is symptomatic of the attitude toward higher education throughout West Germany. Most other state governments are also planning severe cutbacks in university staffs.

The general population of West Germany today is moder-

vacate their positions through retirement or by accepting ately conservative, but the universities, as a result of the student movement of the '60s, are highly politicized in com-Information recently leaked to the press indicates that the parison with universities in the English-speaking world.

education

Although the campus political scene is much quieter than it was six or eight years ago, Marxist radicals allegedly still control important parts of several German universities, including those in Marburg, Bremen, and Berlin. And Heidelberg's own German department, as well as the local Pedagogical College, was shut down by striking students during the current semes-

The campus political situation has not escaped the notice of the West German public and there is a great deal of discontent with the universities. In a survey of public opinion last summer only 38 percent of West Germans expressed confidence in their universities while no less than 51 percent put no trust in them at all.

Given this strongly negative public attitude toward institutions of higher education, an attitude especially prominent in a relatively conservative, largely rural state like Baden-Württemberg, it might well be political suicide for the legislators in Stuttgart to spare the universities from a general state austerity program.

Yet much more political wisdom and foresight is needed than has been shown to date in the state government. Not only would the extreme measures now being put into effect severely decrease the quality of education available in these historically excellent universities, they would be likely to make the universities even more radical.

As Professor Hubert Niederländer, rector (president) of the university, said recently in an interview in the Heidelberg newspaper Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, "If the conditions of study are aggravated beyond reasonable expectations, radical leftist student groups will surely exploit and misuse this situation for their own ends. Politicians should not turn away this warning

### How to be a foreign student in America

By Anne Brosius Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

"When I have a news assignment for my journalism class, it takes me twice as long as my American classmates because I don't have

ican politics and local government they have," This comment from a French student currently

studying in a large urban university points up just one of the challenges foreign students encounter in pursuing their education in American all the background in Amercolleges and universities.

There are at present more han 150,000 foreign students on non-immigrant visas in the United States. Approximately half are from Asian countries. The next largest group are Latin Americans (around 17 percent), then Africans, Europeans, and other North Americans.

Their first few weeks or months in the United States can be very trying. Many miss the close-knit family structures from which they have come. Those attending small colleges may find themselves more quckly accepted into the campus community than those in large universities. Those who have an American host family assigned to them may find the pation in family acitivites.

A student from Gambia

spoke recently of the friendliness she had found in the small Midwestern college she first attended in the United States. She loved it - even the below-zero temperatures in the winter were bearable

On the other hand, I have known foreign students from large European cities who found living in small American college communities "boring," who begged to be transferred to universities in New York or Chicago or San Francisco.

under such circumstances.

Even though a student has passed an English-proficiency test for admission to the American institution of his choice, upon arrival he usually has difficulties in understanding American pronounciation and idioms, and in getting used to the quick way many Americans speak. Often foreign students are advised to take a light courseload their first term, to give themselves time to adjust.

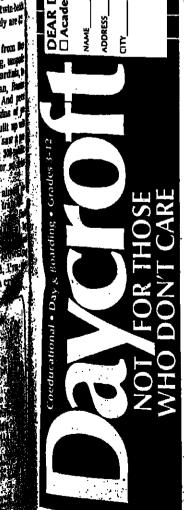
The typical foreign student, no malter how much he was told before he left home by partick about differences between " nome in the American and traditional employment may be unob-European or Asian methods tainable or prohibited.

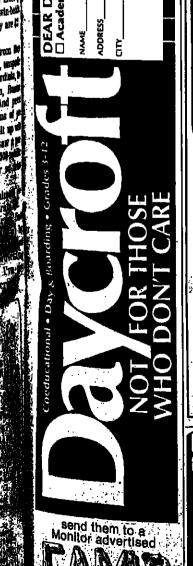
of education, is still jolfed when he actually begins his studies in the U.S. and finds he must attend classes regufarly, be ready for unizzes, do term papers, and so forth.

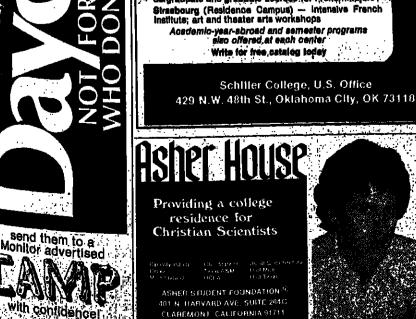
A group of newly-arrived German students, for example, listening to an American professor describe the book list he would give his English literature class, expressed dismay bordering on panic at the prospect. They were convinced they could not possibly read so many books in one semester; at home they would have spent a whole term studying in depth one book - or perhaps just one chapter of the book.

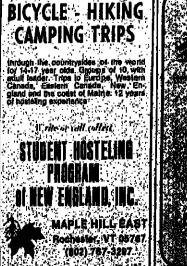
An Italian student, however, told me how much he enjoyed the broader view of his subject field gained while in graduate school in New

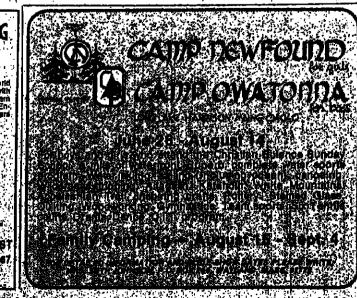
A big challenge is the expense of American education. Costs have risen rapidly, competition for scholarships and assistantships is intense, family circumstances or government currency restricflors may make support from











#### Tarragona: Publius Cornelius Scipio liked it too By Mark Stevens

tically from their front door.

look of things.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tarragona, Spain It's not loo hard to figure out why a Roman general named Publius Cornelius Scipio stopped here some 2,150 years ago.

The Mediterranean was probably just as blue. The climate — seasonable well into November and as early as the ides of March was no doubt a factor. And, like other areas along the east coast of Spain, this spot probably seemed like a dandy locale to set up

lius, the greatest Roman general prior to monument, a building called Scipio's Tower, is Julius Caesar, chose well. For while Tarra- some six kilometers (slightly less than four gons, in Publius's time the toremost city of miles) along the road to Barcelona. Another 15 Roman Spain, is not the capital it once was, its killometers along the same road is a second calm style and historic atmosphere should century iriumphal arch called the Arco de rank it with the best of modern Spanish cities. Bara.

Today travelers to Spain tend to opt for the resort areas of the Balaeric Islands or the big

Those few 2,000-year-old tidbits are all that Publius Scipio would recognize today in Tarracities of Madrid or Barcelona. If the latter is gona. Chances are, however, that, while he on your itinerary, a short train ride (two hours) down the coast to Tarragona will give you an opportunity to view some of the structures assembled by Publius and Caesor.

General Scipio was an immensely intelligent military man. When he battled the Carthaginians (the rules of ancient Carthage can be seen today in Tunis, in North Africa) between 208 and 206 B.C., he adapted a few Roman military tactics and in so doing, wrested the Iberian peninsula from Punic control.

Later, when he returned to Rome; the heads i citt that overlooks the Mediterranean. of state gave General Sciple control of Sicily. A stroll along the Ramblas is enjoyable any

Roman sites lies a stone's throw from the city's main boulevard, very close to the site of a modern-day hotel and within earshot of where Mediterranean waves roll up on Tarragonn beaches. It is a Roman amphitheater for the most part intact - which stands silently, sternly, to mark the passing of an age

However splendid the north, I intended a re-

cent trip to be my introduction to the newer

recreational areas nearby the south coast capi-

tal city of Cagliari. This countryside is 100

miles or so nearer North Africa than the north-

ern resorts, more continuously summery in its

climate, and more Moorish in the architectural

The most impressive recreational devel-

opment here, sloping down between rocky hills

and the sea, now is drawing international at-

tention through the 250-acre Is Molas Golf Club

of Santa Margherita di Pula. Here is not only a

stiff championship course but also facilities for

many other water and land sports. Con-

dominium houses and a golf hotel are planned

for those who like to be able to tee off prac-

A church was later built and destroyed in the structure, so one end appears particularly dis-

Three kilometers outside town is an aquevil's bridge," and which rivals the Pont-duhops.
Gard.
A couple of millennia later it looks as if Pub- What is believed to be a Roman funerary

might not fit in comfortably with present-day Spanish customs and life-style, he would still approve of the friendly atmosphere and the inviting climate of this city.

The best spot to soak up modern Tarragona is the city's main strip, a wide pedestrian boulevard simply called the Ramblas. It is Tarragona's version in miniature of Barcelona's world-famous Ramblas. And where Barcelona's tree-lined mall ends up in the comfortable Plaza Cotainna, Tarragona's ends up on a

is a reward.

Ume of day or night. But if you're here on a The most prominent of Tarragona's leftoyer. Sunday, just place yourself on a convenient.

bench and watch the friendly, smiling Spaniards stream home from the various masses held at the town's cathedral.

Around noon the sidewalk cafés open for a few hours, and they offer a fine venue for people-watching. A light lunch or just a cool drink on a hot afternoon is inexpensive. After a while, a walk out on the mile-long

man-made point which stretches out into the Mediterranean might be in order. The boulderlined area has a busy harbor on one side and the open sea on the other and could serve as a picnic site or a place to get a close look at that blue, blue water.

Admittedly, Tarragona is not a purely Spanish town. A large number of its busines viously rely on summer visitors, and the archiing to work in that \$30 Mediterranea thefure of the several "tourist" hotels near the centor of town could put them anywhere. But not far from that town center Tarragona's attempts to attract the tourist diminish, and the Spanish style becomes prevalent.

In any case, Tarragona is attractive. Visit just once and, like Publius Scipio, you'll want to stay and establish your own empire. **BUDGET RATES** 

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## French/German

### M. Carter et le problème rhodésien

ITraduction d'un article paraissant à la page 30]

par Joseph C. Harsch

L'ambassadeur du président Carter auprès des Nations Unies, Andrew Young, est de retour à Washington après la première tournée outre-mer de politique étrangère de l'administration Carter, La tournée conduisit M. Young en Afrique noire, mais pas à ce qui reste d'Afrique bianche. Ainsi cela semblait vouloir dire que l'attitude de l'administration Carter envers l'Afrique est au moins aussi inclinée du côté noir que l'était celle de son prédécesseur.

C'est à cet égard seulement que le voyage a été politique, mais c'est important dans la conjoncture actuelle. Voici l'arrière-plan qui en explique la raison.

Jusqu'en 1974 la politique américaine envers l'Afrique australe était basée sur l'hypothèse que pour le futur prévisible les blancs continueraient à dominer politiquement dans toute cette région. Cela comprenait l'Afrique du Sud, le Sud-Ouest africain, l'Angola, le Mozambique et la Rhodèsie. Cette hypothèse a été sapée par la révolution portugaise de 1974. En conséquence de cette révolution, le Portugal a remis ses anciennes colonies d'Angola et du Mozambique aux noirs de ces pays.

Avant février 1976, il y a juste un an, les régimes noirs avaient en main l'administration des deux anciennes colonies portugaises. Cela amena le gouvernement noir à la frontière nord du Sud-Ouest africain (Namibie) et sur trois côtés de la Rhodésie, l'ouest, le nord et l'est. Elle se trouva presque entièrement entourée.

Au lieu de faire des affaires avecl'Afrique sous contrôle blanc en supposant que les blancs contrôleraient indéfiniment toute l'Afrique australe, elle fit un revirement sur l'hypothèse que la prise du gouvernement par les noirs est inévitable dans le proche avenir aussi bien pour la Rhodésie que pour le Sud-Ouest africain. L'attitude envers la République sud-africaine demeura ambiguë, étant donné que dans cette région, la minorité blanche est importante et établie depuis longtemps. Une grande partie de l'Afrique du Sud fut en réalité colonisée par les blancs avant l'arrivée des noirs.

Au sujet de la Rhodésie, la politique de Ford-Kissinger n'était pas ambiguë. La diplomatie américaine préconisait et poussait pour le « gouvernement de la majorité noire ». L'ancien secrétaire d'Etat, Henry Kissinger, essaya la diplomatie de la « navette » et pensa qu'il avait conduit le gouvernement rhodésien au point d'accepter de remettre le gouvernement du pays entre les mains des noirs avant deux ans. Sous la tutelle de Kissinger, une conférence sur la Rhodésie fut organisée à Genève. Elle commença en septembre et se poursuivit à différentes reprises jusqu'à fin décembre. En théorie tout au moins des négociations tendant à la remise du gouvernement entre les mains des noirs continuèrent jusqu'en janvier.

Lors du voyage de l'ambassadeur Young, le négociateur anglais, Ivor Richard, avait eu une dernière entrevue avec le premier ministre rhodésien. Ian Smith, le 19 janvier. L'installation Cela à son tour occasionna un change-ment soudain dans la politique des Elats-Unis envers l'Afrique australe.

d'après le « plan Kissinger » le 24 jan- l'appui des Etats-Unis. Mais l'Afri vier. Le 31 janvier, l'ambassadeur du Sud ne peut pas soutenir M. So Richard mit fin à sa mission de négo-

La signification semble être suffisamment claire. M. Smith continua à rendre un certain hommage au plan Kissinger tant que M. Kissinger fut secrétaire d'Etat à Washington. Mais quand M. Kissinger retourna à la vie civile, M. Smith fit table rase et proposa de tout recommencer. Il pouvait espérer tout au moins que l'administration Carter serait moins en faveur de l'idée du gouvernement des noirs que ne l'avait été M. Kissinger.

M. Smith cherche à gagner du temps. Mais le temps travaille-t-il pour lui? Il y a 270 000 blancs en Rhodésie contre 6530 000 noirs. La proportion est de 24 noirs pour un blanc. L'armée de

Rhodésie compte 9 200 hommes plus 6 000 territoriaux ou milice locale. La population blanche a commencé à diminuer. Elle a perdu environ 7 000 per~ sonnes au total en 1976.

On estime qu'il y a 2500 guerilleros noirs opérant en ce moment à l'intérieur de la Rhodésie et 7 500 à l'entraînement au dehors. Il y a un flot continu de jeunes noirs se rendant de la Rhodésie aux camps d'entrainement du Mozambique. La lutte est continuelle et va en augmentant. Jusqu'à présent les pertes ont atteint le taux de 10 guerilleros tués pour chaque membre des forces rhodésiennes gouvernemen-

M. Smith pourrait supporter les pertes de la guerre et peut-être même maintenir sa situation politique indéfiniment, s'il était soutenu par l'Afrique du Sud et s'il avait l'approbation et

sans avoir au moins l'accord tacite à Etats-Unis, parce qu'elle aura besoin jour de l'aide américaine pour résout son propre problème avec sa pre population noire.

Donc on en est réduit à se dema si le président Carter prendra en la la même attitude envers la Rhode que celle que l'équipe Ford-Kissing avait prise jusqu'à leur dernier jour pouvoir. M. Smith espère évidemm en un changement. Il voudrait perso der l'administration Carter que les de sidents noirs rhodésiens sont soit de agents soit des dupes du commun et que la véritable question en Rhode est la civilisation contre le communic

M. Carter et son secrétaire d'Est Cyrus Vance, n'ont pas encore al temps de mettre au point leur minde vis-à-vis de la question noir confre blanc en Afrique australe en givial e vis-à-vis de la Rhodésie en particule L'ambassadeur Young n'a pas ili c voyé là-bas comme négociateur. Il ni emporté aucun plan et n'en a passiporté. Il est simplement allé écols les leaders des pays les plus importat de l'Afrique noire.

Donc le seul fait nouveau dans ce tableau est que M. Carter a envir son ami personnel et ambassade auprès des Nations unies, Andre Young, en Afrique pour parler at les principaux leaders noirs et qu M. Young est lui-même noir.

Il semblerait que M. Carter envoya un message préliminaire à M. Smi Jusqu'à présent il n'y a aucun indiquant que M. Smith ait compis?

Dans les premiers jours de l'ère de dans notre vie quotidienne. Lorsque nous communiquons avec Dieu par la prière, l'ordinateur, une bande dessinée montrait un immense ordinateur avec une armée de nous ressentons le pouvoir guérisseur et techniciens fourmillant autour de la mastimulant de l'Amour divin.

chine, essayant de déceler une erreur. De l'autre côté de la pièce se trouvait un homme debout près d'une prise de courant dans le mur, tenant le fii électrique relié à la machine et le regardant d'un air moqueur. Personne n'avait établi le contact entre l'ordinateur et le courant électrique. Dans une maison ayant un grand

nombre d'appareils électriques de toutes sortes, ce genre de choses n'est pas rare. Nous étudions les instructions de mise en marche, mais parfois nous négligeons la partie essentielle qui est de brancher l'appareil à la prise.

Nous agissons de cette façon même dans notre vic. Nous sommes bien informés en ce qui nous concerne, mais oublions la parthe essentielle qui est d'établir un « contact - spirituel avec Dieu - reconnaissant notre unité avec Dieu, la source de tout

Le Psalmiste, parlant pour nous tous, a dit : « C'est Dieu qui me ceint de force, et qui me conduit dans la voie droite. . '

La Science Chrétienne\*, révélant la nature spirituelle de l'enseignement de la Bible, nous montre que Dieu est l'Esprit divin, et l'homme - créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, comme nous le dit la Bible - est entièrement spirituel et bon. Dieu et l'homme - l'Entendement divin et l'Idée

Afin d'être plus actifs et plus efficaces dans nos occupations quotidiennes, il nous faut être plus conscients de notre identité spirituelle véritable et de notre relation à Dieu. Il nous faut établir mentalement une compréhension plus profonde du pouvoir divin et de notre capacité de refléter le pouvoir divin.

Nous pouvons accomplir cela grâce à la

Grâce à la prière nous devenons plus conscients de notre unité spirituelle avec tout ce qui est bon. En vérité, nous ne sommes jamais séparés de Dieu, et notre compréhension de ce fait rend l'amour et la bonté de Dieu plus efficacement vivants

prise de conscience spirituelle profonde, de la nature toute aimante de Dicu. Dans la prière scientifique qui guérit, il n'y a pas de supplication adressée à Dicu ou de Christ Jésus démontra ce pouvoir. Il récit de malheurs. Une connaissance tranressuscita les morts, guérit les boiteux, les quille, exprimée activement, est la méaveugles et les sourds. Il guérit la maladie thode pratique de la prière affirmative et régénéra hommes et femmes. Tout cela la prière qui donne de bons résultats. grâce à des moyens spirituels sculement. L'Amour divin guérit.

Le pouvoir divin

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] aduction de l'article religieux pereissant en anglais aur la page The Home Forur

A l'époque de Jésus le pouvoir de Jésus reconnaissait constamment que Dieu était le seul pouvoir à la base de ses l'Amour divin rendit vie et activité à un œuvres de guérison. Il dit : . Le Père qui sens de l'existence humaine dépourvu de vie. Aujourd'hui, grâce à une comdemeure en moi, c'est lui qui fait les préhension scientifique et spirituelle de la Jésus révéla que la nature et le caracvérité révélée par Jésus et à l'application tère de Dieu sont tout aimants. Et Mary pieuse de cette compréhension, une guéri-Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de son similaire a lieu à travers le monde enla Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La partie

Mrs. Eddy dit simplement : « La Vérité est révélée. Il n'y a qu'à la mettre en pra-

La prière est la clé de la vie et de la

guérison chrétiennes marquées de succès. La base de la prière efficace est notre compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme. Afin d'exprimer de façon plus intelligente la Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour divins, il nous faut être conscients de notre unité avec notre source divine. Il nous faut connaître Dieu et vivre Son amour dans l'existence quotidienne.

French/German

<sup>1</sup> Psaume 18:33; <sup>2</sup> Jean 14:10; <sup>3</sup> Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecvitures, p. 113; <sup>3</sup> Science et Santé, p. 174.

\*Christian Science | prononcer keistlenn asiennce

La traduction française du lwre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Science et Santé avec la Cief des Ecritures de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte an-glais en regard On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lec-ture de la Science Chrébenna, ou le commander à Frances C. Carison, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Shaet, Boston, Massachuseita, U.S.A. 02115

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#### Göttliche Macht

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Überselzung das auf der Home-Forum-Seile in englisch erscheinenden religiosen Artikels

sagte: "Gott rüstet mich mit Kraft und dieser Tatsache läßt Gottes Liebe und

war in einer Karikatur ein riesiger Commacht meine Wege ohne Tadel." Die Christliche Wissenschaft\*, die die puter zu sehen, umgeben von einem Schwarm von Technikern, die sich bemühgeistige Natur der biblischen Lehren entten, einen Defekt zu finden. Am anderen hüllt, zeigt uns, dan Gott göttlicher Geist Ende des Raumes stand ein Mann neben ist und dan der Mensch - zu Gottes Ebenbild geschaffen, wie uns die Bibel einer Steckdose in der Wand; er hielt das Anschlußkabel des Computers in der Hand sagt – völlig geistig und gut ist. Gott und und sah es seltsam an. Niemand hatte den der Mensch - das göttliche Gemilt und die Computer an das Stromnetz angeschlosgöttliche Idee.

Um in unseren täglichen Angelegenhei-In einem flaushalt mit vielen elektriten tätiger und erfolgreicher zu sein, müsschen Geräten geschieht so etwas nicht sen wir uns unserer wahren, geistigen Identität und unserer Beziehung zu Gott selten. Wir lesen die Gebrauchsanweisung, vergessen aber manchmal das Wesentmehr bewußt sein. Wir müssen ein tieferes liche: das Anschließen und Einschalten. Verständnis von der göttlichen Macht und unserer Fähigkeit, göttliche Macht wider-Sogar mit unserem Leben geht es uns

zuspiegeln, gewinn*e*n. so. Wir lernen uns kennen, vergessen aber Wir können dies durch Gebet tun. das Wesentliche, nämlich geistigen "Kon-Durch Gebet werden wir uns unserer takt" mit Gott aufzunehmen, unsere Eingeistigen Einheit mit allem Guten mehr heit mit Gott, der Quelle allen Seins, zu erbewußt. In Wirklichkelt sind wir nicmals von Gott getrennt, und unser Verständnis

Der Psalmist, der für uns alle spricht,

vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science

La prière, comprise spirituellement,

Als das Computer-Zeitalter anbrach,

comprend un élément essentiel, qui est la

Chrétienne, c'est l'Amour. » 1

Gitte in unserem täglichen Leben lebendiger werden. Wenn wir mit Gott durch Gebet verbunden sind, fühlen wir die stärkende, beilende Macht der göttlichen Christus Jesus demonstrierte diese

Macht. Er weckte die Toten auf, heilte die Lahmen, Blinden und Tauben. Er heilte Krankheit und wandelte die Menschen um. und das alles allein durch geistige Mittel. Jesus erkannte stets an, daß Gott die einzige Macht binter semen Heibingswerken war, "Der Vater aber, der in mir wohnt, der tut seine Werke" ', sagte er.

Jesus zeigte, daß das Wesen Gottes alliebend ist. Und Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: "Das Lebenselement, das Herz und die Seele der Christlichen Wissenschaft, ist Liebe."

Gebet, geistig verstanden, schließt als wesentliches Element ein tiefes, geistiges Verständnis von Gottes alliebendem Wesen ein. Das wissenschaftliche, heilende Gebet ist kein Anflehen Gottes noch ein Aufzählen unserer Sorgen. Stilles Wissen, tätig zum Ausdruck gebracht, ist die praktische Methode des bejahenden Gebets - des Gebets, das zu guten Ergebnissen führt. Die göttliche Liebe heilt.

Zu Jesu Zeiten brachte die Macht der göttlichen Liebe einer abgestumpften Auffassung vom menschlichen Dasein Leben und Tätigkeit. Heute findet diese Art von Heilen überall in der Welt statt, und zwar durch ein geistiges, wissenschaftliches Verständnis der Wahrheit, die Jesus enthüllte, und durch gebeterfüllte Anwendung dieses Verständnisses.

Mrs. Eddy sagt einfacht "Wahrheit ist geoffenbart. Sie muß "nur betätigt wer-

lichem Leben und Hellen ist Gebet. Die Grundlage wirkungsvollen Gebets ist unser geistiges Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen. Um auf Intelligentere Weise die göttliche Wahrheit, das göttliche Leben und die göttliche Liebe auszudrücken, mussen wir unsere Einheit mit unserer göttlichen Quelle verstehen. Wir müssen Gott kennen und Seine Liebe im täglichen. Leben in die Tat umselzen.

Psalm 18:38: / Johannes 14:10: Wissenschaft und Gesuntheit mif Schillssei zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 113: Wissenschaft und Gesundheit. 5, 174: oghribban Schnoo, spilch: ki laten s'alone.

### Rhodesien: ein Problem für Carter

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 30 in englischer Sprache.]

#### Von Joseph C. Harsch

Präsident Carters Botschafter bei den Vereinten Nationen, Andrew würden bis auf unbegrenzte Zeit das Young, ist von seiner ersten außen- ganze südliche Afrika beherrschen, ging politischen Reise ins Ausland als Ver- man zu der Vermutung über, daß die treter der Regierung Carter nach Wa- schwarze Herrschaft in Rhodesien und shington zurückgekehrt. Young besuchte Südwestafrika sehr bald unvermeidlich das schwarze Afrika, aber nicht die sei. Die Haltung gegenüber der Re-Überreste des weißen Afrika. Damit publik Südafrika wurde nicht eindeusollte anscheinend gesagt werden, daß tig festgelegt, da die weiße Minderheit die Regierung Carter der schwarzen dort groß und schon lange fest begrünSeite mindetens ebenso geneigt ist wie det ist. Ja, ein großer Teil Südafrikas

Nur in dieser Hinsicht war die Reise Nur in dieser Hinsicht war die Reise von politischer Bedeutung; doch es ist von politischer Bedeutung; doch es ist auf Rhodesien war klar. Die amerikanifolgenden Fakten erklären, warum.

Vor 1974 gründete sich die amerikonische Politik in bezug auf das sildliche Afrika auf die Annahme, daß in der vorherschbaren Zeit die Weißen weiterhin politisch das ganze Gebiet beherrschen würden, was Südafrika, Sildwestafrika, Angola, Moçambique und Rhodesien einschloß. Durch die portugiesische Revolution von 1974 wurde diese Annahme unterminiert, Das Ergebnis der Revolution war, daß Portugal seine alten Kolonien Angola und Mocambique an die einheimischen Schwarzen abgab.

Im Februar 1976, gerade vor einem Johr, hatten schwarze Regime in den heiden ehemaligen portugiesischen Ko-lonien die Zügel fest in der Hand. Dies brachte schwarze Herrschaft an die nördliche Grenze Sildwestafrikas (des heutigen Namibla) und an drei Seiten Rhodesicus -- im Westen, Norden und Osten. Es war praktisch auf allen Seiten von thr umgeben.

gegenüber dem südlichen Afrika, Anstatt mit dem weißen Afrika zu verhandeln, in der Annahme, die Weißen wurde von den Weißen besiedelt, ehe die Schwarzen sich dort niederließen.

sche Diplomatie befürwortete und drängte auf die "Herrschaft der schwarzen Mehrheit". Der ehemalige Außenminister Honry Kissinger versuchte es mit Pendeldiplomatie und glaubte die rhodesische Regierung so weit gebracht zu haben, daß sie sich damit einverstanden erklärte, innerhalb von zwei Jahren die Führung des Landes an die schwarze Mehrheit abzutreten. Unter der leitenden Hand Kissingers wurde eine Rhodesien-Konferenz in Genf einberufen. begann im September und wurde Unterbrechungen bis Dezember fortgesetzt. Theoretisch fanden die Verhandlungen, die eine Machtübergabe an die schwarze Mehrheit zum Ziel ha-

ben, bis Januar statt. Als Botschafter Young Afrika be-reiste, führte der britische Vermittler Ivor Richard am 19. Januar sein letztes Gespräch mit dem rhodesischen Mi-nisterpräsidenten Ian Smith. Am 20. Januar übernahm Präsident Carter in Washington sein Amt, Am 24. Januar gab Ministerpräsident Smith das Ende Dies wiederum bewirkte einen plötz- der Verhandlungen unter dem "Kissin-lichen Umschwung in der US-Politik ger-Plan" bekannt. Am 31. Januar

brach Botschafter Richard seine Verhandlungen ab.

Was dies bedeutet, scheint ziemlich klar zu sein. Smith erklärte sich nur dem Schein nach mit dem Kissinger-Plan einverstanden, solange Dr. Kissinger Außenminister in Washington war. Aber als Dr. Kissinger in das Zivilleben zurückkehrte, machte Smith alles wieder rückgängig und schlug vor, von neuem zu beginnen. Er konnte zumindest hoffen, daß die Regierung Carter der Idee einer schwarzen Herrschaft weniger zugetan sein würde als Dr.

Smith sucht Zeit zu gewinhen. Aber

Rhodesien hat 270,000 weiße und 6.530.000 schwarze Einwohner. Auf jeden Weißen entfallen 24 Schwarze, Die Streitkräfte Rhodesiens umfassen 9,200 Männer und 6.000 Mitglieder des Zivilschutzes. Die Zahl der weißen Bevölkerung beginnt abzunehmen. 1976

Schätzungsweise 2.500 schwarze Guerillas sind jetzt in Rhodesien aktiv, und 7.500 werden außerhalb Rhodesiens ausgebildet. Junge Schwarze strömen ununterbrochen aus Rhodesien in die Guerilla-Ausbildungslager in Moçambique. Kämpfe sind an der Tagesordnung, und sie nehmen zu. Die Verluste der rhodesischen Streitkräfte und der Guerillas stehen bis jetzt im Verhaltnis.

Smith könnte die Kriegsverluste er-tragen und seine politische Stellung vielleicht bis auf ungewisse Zeit behaupten, wenn Sidafrika ihm beistunde und die Vereinigten Staaten ihn tilligten und unterstützten. Aber Südafrika kann Smith nicht unterstützen zumindest nicht ohne die stillschweigende Zustim mung der Vereinigten Staaten - weil hat.

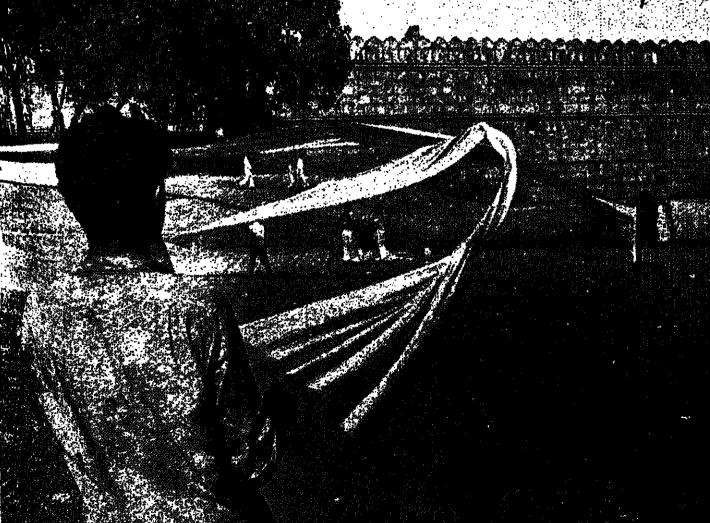
es eines Tages amerikanische Hille vi Anspruch nehmen wollen, um si eigenes Problem mit seiner schwarz Bevölkerung zu lösen. Es kommt nun also darauf an,

Präsident Carter tatsächlich diese Frasident Carter tatsächlich dieselle Haltung gegenüber Rhodesien ehnelte men wird, die das Ford-Kissinger-Test bis zum letzten Tag seiner Amtszeit eine genommen hat. Offensichtlich hoff Smith auf eine Anderung. Er wird die Regierung Carter gern davon über eine Regierung Carter gern davon über eine Anderung davon über eine Regierung Carter gern davon über eine Anderung davon über eine Anderung davon über eine Anderung davon über eine Anderung Carter gern davon über eine Anderung e Smith auf eine Anderung. Er wusten die Regierung Carter gern davon über zeugen, daß die rhodesischen Schwarzen, die die weiße Regierung stiffzen wollen, entweder Agenten die das Kommunismus sind pur des Kommunismus sind pur die des kommunismus sind eigentliche Problem in r sation oder Kommunismus ist.

Carter und sein Außenminister Carter und sein Außenminister Zeit. ihre Einstellung zu dem Problem Schwarzen und der Weißen im stidlichen Afrika im allgemeinen und zu Richten desien desien im allgemeinen und zu abschafter Young wurde nicht als Ver Botschafter Young wurde nicht als Ver mittler nach Afrika geschickt. Er alle keinen Plan mit sich, noch brachte einen zurtick. Er ging allein mit sich, Absicht, den Führern der größere bedeutenderen Länder im schwöße Afrika zuzuhören. Afrika zuzuhoren

Die einzige neue Tatsache in Gesamtblid ist also die dal Paris neu personlichen Freund und ter hei den Vereinten Nationen Avoung nach Afrika schickte und ausschlaggebenden schwarzen zu sprechen. Und Young selbs zu sprechen.

schwerz Anscheinend geb Carter den desischen Ministerpräsidenten einen Wink Bis jetzt welst noch darauf hin das Smith Ihn verst darauf hin das Smith Ihn verst



Textile workers in Old Delki take advantage of breezy day to dry newly dyed fabric.



'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes' 1618: Oil on canvas by Peter Paul Rubens

## The richness of Rubens

It's easy to guess that Peter Paul Rubens Fishes." Heinrich Wölflin, in his "Principles standing, and a highly effective fall just would have found "The Miraculous Draught of Art History," makes a revealing com- front of Christ." of Fishes" an appealing subject. It's difficult to think of an artist who shows in his pictures to Van Dyck), and Raphael's treatment of more abundance, more fecundity. "Plenty" is the same subject in one of his tapestry carvirtually his hallmark.

The narrative in Luke records that "When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying. Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord. For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken."

This is the instant Rubens lighted on. But typically not everything in the painting contribules to this single event: instead there is a great surge of activity and life, a plural of muscular and elemental energy. The realization of the weightless spiritual power involved in the miraculous draught is. still the crux of the picture, but the artist's imagination has taken off and touched the story with a feel for the sheer exuberant vitality of wind, and wave, and shore; the billowing passage of the clouds; the tossed equilibrium of the sea birds.

Echoes of the Renaissance masters recur in Rubens' work, but marvellously absorbed into the consistency of his own vision. Michel-angelo and Raphnel, studied and copied by the Flomian painter in Italy, are clearly among the ancestors of even such a quick study as The Miraculous Draught of

parison between this Rubens (then attributed

The Raphael, writes Wölfflin, is "a specially fine example of the plane-style: . . . the boats with the six men are combined in a quiet plane-form with a splendid run of the

movements of the figures, . . . counteracts the plane and, by displacement of the boats, still more by the movement introduced from the foreground, disintegrates the old plane picture into strongly emphasized receding se-

Later in the same book Wölfflin describes line from the left to the height of St. Andrew the style of another Rubens in a way that in-

#### Minimal word

to be trembled through No battering-ram

can serve at all

No drive by will here seize upon

What lies beyond present grope of gaze

But holds! - to show

Each faltering step

The same, advancing ring of light.

that does not yield

Before penultimate

how all the time

remains within

Doris Peel

formed Renaissance precedents into his 🕬 terms: ". . . the motives kneaded together and foreground and background carried in each other in a uniform drift of movement without caesura. Tree and mountain work it gether with the figures and the lighting con pletes the effect. Everything is one. But of of the stream the wave rises here and there

dicates how the 17th century artist trans

with surpassing force." Everything "is one" in this little prepai

tory sketch also. The uncorrected confident the freshness and directness of the work makes the viewer feel he is not only with experiencing the exhilaration of worder and air which is its subject, but the steer joy the with unhesitant knowing and lecting brush-and-paint identify themselves wind and atmosphere. It makes one what other painting can have given off spch 2

sense of weather? Rubens used very limited colors in most his preparatory studies; the tones here are silvery blues and brown but nothing same to be missing. The virtuosity of it, the flicts and touches and twists of the brush amazing. Delacroix came up with an phrase: "His (Rubens") principal quality one may be preferred among so maily is

prodigious spurt, that is to say a prodigion

# 'I meant to write you...'

A delightful habit, and one that should be els, they must be complimented on the cultivated, is to write and thank people who sheets, which look marvellous; not a tear have given you pleasure, to authors and art- anywhere? ists and entertainers, to opera singers who made you laugh. For many years I have done meant to do it but have somehow not got round to it.

Normally I confine my culogies to the should be considerably widened. As a matter of fact I do annually write a congratulatory letter for the firm which takes down my sunblinders, brushes them, lies them up in polythere, and stacks them in the garage. This is done with such speed and efficiency I am al- you to have bent that thing in the cistern the most in tears, for there is nothing so beautiful to see as a job well done. With a definite pricking behind the eyes I pen a rush of compliments. In fact it is a love letter I write to

I believe this outburst of emotion should be extended. To include practically everyone. I see I have been remiss in not writing before now to congratulate the laundry on actually returning, clean, all the items I have sent them to wash. Perhaps when I wish to complain, which is not infrequently, my grumble could be mitigated by a kind and encouraging word, something to the effect that despite the mark that looks like oil on one of the shirts and despite sending us somebody else's tow-

Everybody wants to be loved, to be encourhave made you cry and comedians who have aged, and it strikes me as unfair that only intellectuals get our written praise. It is, perthis, or, to be strictly truthful, have often haps, a mite optimistic to write to a large supermarket to tell them that the cashier on the second gate from the left on Wednesday afternoon was especially cooperative about above-mentioned aesthetes, but I am begin-some missing comflakes, but in England, at ning to realize that the field for tributes any rate, there are still enough smaller shops for equivalent messages to seep through to particular persons

"I cannot delay in writing to felicitate you on the excellence of your turbot, dear Mr. Cooper," I shall write, "How wonderful of right way, dear Mr. Ludgrove. I was so delighted to find, when I got home, that it worked." "I'm afraid this isn't quite the braid I wanted, Miss Spender, but it is very, very nearly right. So good of you to take all this trouble, and if you can't find one to match the pattern I sent you it doesn't matter a bit. Thanks for a good try." "Many thanks for such splendid eggs, dear United Dairies. I hardly like to break them, they look so brown and pretty!"

I can sec it is going to be a liftle bit wearing writing so many billets dour, but I am thoroughly determined to spread love. Well I mean, it can't do any harm.

### A cuckoo in the works

If the proverb - that fact is stranger than take along. Clearly, one of them would have fiction - is true, then unimaginably strange to be a clock. facts outdo fiction at its strangest imagi- Before this occurs, if intellectuals from lween fictionists and scientists?

It is timely today for scientists to say ntelligentsia out there imagine some of the strange facts of life on Earth?

Take what we can do with clocks, for a

According to Bronowski, in his "Ascent of Man," clocks contribute to man's ascent. As he ascends, while keeping time, not only does he aspire to control his environment, but also course, gravity drops the weights, that pull the chains, that turn the wheels of his cuckoo-clocks.

Wherefore, if Space is bent, and so is Time, as Einstein once thought, and man's . If the visitors from Space pointed this out amount to self-control. Clocks will have "Ja, wohl!" helped - and not negligibly, at that.

tent. It would drive him out of his cosmos, fact? Into nowhere, there to rebuild Space and What Time from any spare parts he chanced to

nable. In this regard, how firm is the line be- Space, conceivably of some green colored race, should land on Earth, peradventure in the Schwarzwald country of Baden-Wurttem-Outer Space is probably inhabited by in- berg, they might find a sort of cuckoo-clock elligent beings. If such is the case, could the cult holding sway around the manufacture of those timepieces. Would it seem to them unimaginably strange that on Earth a cuckoo, of all things, has something important with the Space-Time measuring instrument to which the sway of the cult adheres?

When Earth has spun one eighth of a turn on its axis, and again at five eights, not to mention the other spaces, this instrument goes: "Whirrr-CUCKOO! Whirrr-CUCKOO! he finds powers, such as gravity, ready to work overtime in his behalf. In addition to its sense known only to Earthlings. "Three lands where a rescue rite known as Daylight Saying is observed, the same measurements become fifteen degrees off the mark!

aspirations are to be fulfilled, he will reach to the guardians of the clocks, in their Black all the way around Space-Time and back to Forest groves; the answer they would get, as control himself. Complete control will likely as not, would be a cheerful but cryptic,

As we wend our way through the Space-Man's worldly work having been done, his Time bends, measuring every inch-second of compense would be retirement. But to re- the way, up, down, around and back, in a the after, say, 60 billion years of interesting maneuver called an ascent, where is our wa-Work, could be a bore, astronomical in ex-vering line today, the line between fiction and

What time is it, by the way?

The Monitor's religious article

### Divine power

cartoon showed a huge computer with an ing place all over the world. army of technicians swarming over it, trying to locate a fault. Across the room a man is standing beside a power socket on the wall, holding the cable lead from the machine and looking at it quizzically. No one has connected the computer to the power supply.

but sometimes neglect the essential part of daily life. plugging in and switching on.

We even do it with our lives. We become essential part of making spiritual "contact" with God - recognizing our unity with God, the source of all being.

The Psalmist, speaking for all of us, sald, "It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect."\*

Christian Science, unfolding the spiritual nature of the Bible teaching, shows us that God is divine Spirit, and man - made in God's likeness, as the Bible tells us - is wholly spiritual and good. God and man - divine Mind and divine idea.

To be more active and effective in our daily affairs we need to be more conscious of our true, spiritual identity and of our relationship to God. We need to mentally establish a deeper understanding of divine power and of our ability to reflect divine power.

We can do this through prayer. Through prayer we become more conscious of our spiritual unity with all that is good. We are never, in truth, separated from God, and our understanding of this fact makes God's love and goodness more effectively alive in our daily lives. When we communicate with God through prayer we feel the energizing, healing power of divine Love.

.Christ Jesus demonstrated this power. He raised the dead, healed the lame, the blind, and the deaf. He cured disease and regenerated men and women. All through spiritual means alone. Jesus constantly acknowledged God as the only power behind his healing works. "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works,"\*\* he said.

The nature and character of God, Jesus revealed, is all-loving. And Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love."†

Prayer, spiritually understood, includes, as an essential element, a deep, spiritual realization of God's all-loving nature. There is no leading with God or recounting of woes in scientific, healing prayer. Quiet knowing, actively expressed, is the practical method of affirmative prayer — the prayer that brings good results, Divine Love heals.

in Jesus' time the power of divine Love brought life and activity to a deadened sense of human existence. Today, through spiritual, scientific understanding of the truth revealed by Jesus, and through prayerful, application

#### BIBLE VERSE

The law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips: he walked with me in peads and equity, and did turn many, away from iniquity.

Malachi 2:6

In the early days of the computer era a of this understanding, similar healing is tak-

Mrs. Eddy says simply: "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."##

The key to successful Christian living and healing is prayer. The basis of effective prayer is our spiritual understanding of God and man. To be more intelligently expressive In a home with many electrical gadgets of divine Truth, Life, and Love we need to reand devices this kind of occurrence is not un- alize our unity with our divine source. We common. We study the operating instructions - need to know God and to live His love in

\*Psalms 18:32; \*\*John 14:10; †Science and knowledgeable about ourselves but forget the - Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 113; #Science and Health, p. 174.

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## OPINION AND...

#### Joseph C. Harsch

President Carter's Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, is back in Washington after the first overseas foreign policy tour of the Carter administration. The tour took Mr. Young to black Africa, but not to what is left of white Africa. Thus it seemed to say that the attitude of the Carter administration toward Africa is at least as tilted toward the black side as was that of its pre-

That is the only respect in which the trip made policy, but that is important in the context. Here is the background which explains

Until 1974 American policy toward southern Africa was based on the assumption that for the forsceable future whites would continue to be politically dominant in the whole of the area. This included South Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesla. That assumption was undermined by the Portuguese revolution of 1974. As a result of that revolution Portugal handed its ancient colonies of Angola and Mozumbique over to the local

By February of 1976, just a year ago, black regimes were in firm control of both former Portuguese colonies. That brought black rule to the northern border of South-West Africa (Namibia) and to three sides of Rhodesia west, north, and east. It was all but sur-

### Mr. Carter's Rhodesian problem

policy toward southern Africa. Instead of doing business with white Africa on the assumption that whites would indefinitely control all of southern Africa it was swung over to the assumption that black rule is inevitable in the near future for both Rhodesia and South-West Africa. The attitude toward the Republic of South Africa was left ambiguous since the white minority there is large, and long established. Much of South Africa was actually settled by whites before the arrival of blacks.

On Rhodesia, Ford-Kissinger policy was not ambiguous. American diplomacy advocated and nushed for "black majority rule." Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tried shuttle diplomacy and thought he had brought the Rhodesian Government to the point of agreeing to hand over control of the country to black rule within two years. Under Kissinger tutelage a conference on Rhodesia was set up in Geneva. It started in September and continued off and on through December. In theory at least negotiations looking toward a hand-over to black rule continued into January.

At the time of Ambassador Young's trip. British negotiator Ivor Richard had had a last talk with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith on Jan. 19. President Carter was inaugurated in Washington on Jan. 20. Prime Minister

This in turn caused a sudden change in U.S. 31, Ambassador Richard had disbanded his negotiating mission.

The meaning seems to be fairly clear. Mr. because it will someday want American help in Smith continued to pay lip service to the Kis- working out its own problem with its own-bleet singer plan so long as Dr. Kissinger was Secretary of State in Washington. But when Dr. Kissinger returned to civilian status Mr. Smith ter will in fact take the same attitude toward wiped the slate clean and proposed to start Rhodesia that the Ford-Kissinger team was over again. He could at least hope that the taking up to their last day in office. Mr. Smith Carter administration would be less devoted to obviously hopes for a change. He would like to the idea of black rule than had Dr. Kissinger.

Mr. Smith is playing for time. But is time on

There are 270,000 whites in Rhodesia against Rhodesia is civilization versus communism. 6.530,000 blacks. The ratio is 24 blacks to each Mr. Carter and his Secretary of State Cyrus white. The Rhodesian armed forces number Vance have not yet had time to work out their 9.200 men plus 6,000 territorials or local militia. attitude toward the black versus white issue in The white population has begun to shrink. It southern Africa in general or toward Rhodesh

now operating inside Rhodesia and 7,500 in plan, or bring one back. He only went to listen training on the outside. There is a steady flow to the leaders of the bigger and more imporof young blacks from Inside Rhodesia to the tant of the black African countries. guerrilla training camps in Mozambique and So the only new fact in the whole picture is Zambia. Fighting is continuous and increasing. that Mr. Carter sent his personal friend and ill. Casualties, so far, have been running at the Ambassador, Andrew Young, to Africa to talk rate of 10 guerrillas killed to each member of to leading black leaders. And Mr. Young himthe Rhodesian Government forces killed.

Mr. Smith could sustain the war losses and It would seem that Mr. Carter was sending a his political position perhaps even indefinitely preliminary message to Mr. Smith. As yet, Smith had announced an end to negotiation un- if he had the backing of South Africa and the there is no sign that Mr. Smith got the mesder the "Kissinger plan" on Jan. 24. On Jan. approval and support of the United States. But sage.

South Africa cannot support Mr. Smith without at least the tacit consent of the United Stales.

So it comes down to whether President Carpersuade the Carter administration that the dissident Rhodesian blacks are either agents or dupes of communism and that the real issue in

in particular. Ambassador Young was not sent There are an estimated 2,500 black guerrillas over as a negotiator. He did not take over any

self is black.

### Do babies make good economists?

A project with the business-like name of Kinder-Economy has been introduced to the public schools of Utah and California. Kinder-Economy, it seems, is a program devised by economists at the University of California at Los Angeles to teach "economic concepts" to five-year-

How do you turn the sandbox set into John Maynard Keynses? Kinder-Economy is no simplistic charade of show-and-sell. Subjects as advanced as "cost-benefit analysis" are taught. At the end of a semester kindergarteners score better in "understanding of economic concepts" than the average kindergarten teacher.

To say nothing of their parents.

Just how economically dumb their parents are is proven by the fact that they happen to be parents at all. In the same issue of the New York Times reporting Kinder-Economy there is the staggering news that a child born in New York City this year will cost an estimated \$84,777 to rear from birth to 18th year.

Given the new economic sophistication of children and the economic backwardness of their parents (who take on this mini-version of the national debt with nothing more than a dazed smile and a "Cootchy-coo!"), the following dialogue may soon become standard:

The scene is a rather meagerly burdened dinner table. Mother and Father are defending themselves against

#### **Melvin Maddocks**

their five-year-old, John Kenneth Goldbreath, who is waving a mean fork in their direction.

Mother: John, I do the best I can, with the money I have, to serve a delicious meal.

JKG: No, Mother, you don't. How many times do I have to tell you? Follow the sales leaders. Buy chicken and fish instead of beef. And you can serve nourishing, tasty meals at far less cost than this . . . this . . . casserole. What makes you think you can get away with anything if you add a sprig of parsley?

Father: As a matter of fact, your mother and I have been talking; and we've decided you're the disaster in our budget. If I may say so, you're doing to us what the Vietnam war did to the Great Society. Do you get my metaphor?

Mother (gently but firmly): Dear, what your father means is . . . we've been asking oursolves lately, "Is our Johnny worth it? Is he worth nearly 85 big ones?"

JKG (whipping out his slide-rule): That's a good costbenefit point. \$84,777 would buy you six or seven Cadillacs. Or about 60 tours of Europe, Africa, Asia, or, for goodness sakes, the Antarctic. Or a pretty neat house. Probably with a swimming pool.

Father: Stop! You're driving me wild.

Mother: Oh dear! I wish you didn't make it all sound

JKG: On the other hand, I've been of service. I've been of utility, as Jeremy Bentham would say. If it weren't for me, you'd sleep late. Eat out at expensive restaurants. Spoil yourselves rotten. I've toned you up. Kept you lean and hungry — as alert as a pedestrian on a New York crosswalk when the light changes.

\$84,777? That's less than \$5,000 a year. You're getting my services at a giveaway rate. I figure I'm worth at least \$10,000 a year on the side. . . .

Father: That does it. I'm tempted to cut my losses as far as you're concerned.

JKG: First you've got to read my bedtime Adam

Father; You mean "The Money Game"? JKG: No. "The Wealth of Nations." Children are like colonies, and Adam Smith says parent countries should be very, very nice to colonies. Being nice to colonies will pay off in the end.

Father: You mean you'll give me another hot tip on the market from your Kinder-Economy class? JKG: If you read especially well, we'll see.

Father: All right, "Chapter Nine. The rise and fall in the profits of stocks depend upon the same

#### Readers write

### Russia's MIG, America's energy, and Britian's workingman

Joseph Harsch column uses the U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft as a red herring to hide | lection satellites are legal and must not be inthe blushes of Air Force intelligence over its exaggerated claims for the Soviet MIG-25 intercentor. The facts cannot be denied, and General Keegan has not tried to do so, that the MIG-25 is still another demonstration of infunor Soviet technology.

his high altitude capability is only useful against the type of bombers the U.S. decided never to deploy long before the MIG-26 came into being. For many years, our strategic plans called for our bombers to penetrate the Soviet Union at low attitudes because they were atready, even in the absence of the MIG-25, sitting ducks for Soviet air defenses.

True, we have the high allitude SR-71 recon- article called "Fusion: the world's ultimate naissance plane, but ever since 1960 when the "energy source" which you printed in the issue U-2 was shot down and a major international of January 10, 1977. flap ensued, the U.S. has not used overflying I was dismayed to read that American scienafteraff to get intelligence on the Sovjet Union. instead we have much more satisfactory re-oping a fusion process and that they are playconnaissance satellites which can photograph ing down the possibility of using solar power. most of the Soviet finion in a single day and Solar power is freely available now in willing

General Keegen's letter taking issue with a posed military targets. In the ABM treaty, the only to be harnessed. Harnessing it so that it is it not true, that the more efficient any U.S.S.R. has agreed that such intelligence col-

> Thus, the MIG-25 is a white elephant of he value in repelling our bombers or stopping our intelligence collection. General Keegan is correct when he says that at least he has consistently falled to see what they could - or could not - do with technology he now admits to be inferior to our own.

Herbert Scoville Jr. McLean, Va. Former Deputy Director, CIA

#### A vote for solar power

Thank you for Robert C. Cowen's excellent

fists wish to spend \$15 billion by 1990 on devel-

can provide high resolution pictures of oll ex- ited quantities and virtually for ever. It needs all events by Mr. Atherton, as lazy

can be readily used by all the peoples of the capitalist enterprise becomes, as carth will undoubtedly present enormous problems but none that are insuperable. The needed advances in technology are surely less than those for the development of a fusion process which, as Mr. Cowen says, may take de-

If the same amount of money is spent on harnessing solar power, I am confident that by the end of the continue the end of the century the world will have diary companies. He did not appear to be contained the co taken a giant step toward solving all its energy II. G. W. Cooke

#### Redundant workers

Perhaps Mr. Joe Atherton will tell us what to do about the 50 percent of the workers that the steel industry in Britain does not really need. [See his letter criticising Francis Renny's Dec. 20 column]. Their dismissal might conceiveably result in harder work from those retained, but the redundant would then do nothing al all, and no doubt, be inbelied - at

workers it will need? And is it not loolish of a time when thousands of workers are belogdis

Mr. Arnold Weinstock claimed a year of so ago that he raised the annual profits of A.E.C. from 4 to 14 million by the simple expedi cerned with what happened to those he gol re

Viewing the game from the sidelines, inclined to agree with Mr. Rennyl and cidentally foreign observers, that much of but trouble is due to inept management and post

Burry St. Edmonds, Suffolk C. V. Bri Bund We invite renders letters for this co and course we connot consider every one, old some course we cannot conver every the though

irre condensed liefort, photoacus, ful comments are pricome, Letters should be addressed to The above tan Science, Mandar international fulling One Norvoy Street Boston, MA 12115

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## COMMENTARY

## With India's opposition party

Wearing a freshly starched "Gandhi cap." Mr. Mohan Dharia sat in the crowded sitting room of his brother's house in south Bombay. He had a long list of telephone numbers in

"My job is to raise funds for the opposition People's Party to light the coming election," said Mr. Dharia, a former minister in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

"So far this morning I have contacted some 50 sources. All I got was a promise of less than \$1.500. This is peanuts when you think of the formidable challenge before us."

A few months before she clamped down a state of emergency in June, 1975, Mrs. Gandhi dismissed Mr. Dharla. He had called for talks between the government and Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the pacifist statesman and principal critic of the ruling Congress Party.

Later, Mr. Dharia was arrested for making a strong anti-government speech in parliament. He was released a few days ago after more than a year in Nasik Central Prison, 120 miles from Bombay.

"There's no money even for making long-distance calls," the People's Party politician said. "But we will manage somehow, even if it means going from village to village on foot or

informed observers estimate that the Congress Party has built up a sizable election fund in the last six months. One source said: "The party is flush with money. In this election, it leading industrialists and former maharajas main non-Communist opposition groups, has to A spokesman of the Bombay unit of the Con-

gress Party denied published reports that the Another massive advantage the Indian ruling party has collected enormous funds from busiessmen, landlords, and the film industry. But he admitted that "the question of money does not unduly worry us at the moment." Lack of funds is not the only difficulty facing

opposition groups as the campaign for the mid-March polling, perhaps the most crucial in the country's post-independence history, gathers momentum. The government has made it clear that the state-owned radio and television networks are not going to hold the scales even between the Congress Party and the opposition. in fact, almost all the opposition parties have complained bitterly of partisan coverage of the campaign by radio and television.

The government has also been cool to suggestions that radio and television should be thrown open to election debates and that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and People's Party Chairman Morarii Desal should conduct an "American-style" TV debate.

In a country where illiteracy still runs around 70 to 80 percent in most areas, and the printed word reaches only a small minority of educated people, the radio is the most potent propaganda weapon. With transistor radios selling at competitive prices — one manufacturer has advertised a single-band radio for just \$6 - there is little doubt that the Congress Party's campaign message will reach the remotest and poorest rural homes, while the will have the solid backing of almost all the fledgling People's Party, which consists of the

make do with hastily printed leaflets and doorto-door campaigns.

party has is the limitless availability of government cars, planes, helicopters and other transportation for ministers and their followers. Yhen Jawaharlal Nehru was prime minister. the convention depriving ministers of state facilities during elections was strictly enforced.

This is no longer the case. In fact, Congress Party leaders have been using even military aircraft for party purposes - a misuse which has provoked sharp criticism even from politicians belonging to the pro-administration Communist Party of India (CPI).

Opposition groups also express the fear that the government may use the vast police force to "terrorize" voters into backing the Congress Party. The Marxist Communist Party (CPM) has already complained of "systematic intimidation" in the rural areas of West Beneat

But the fear of police terror and intimidation by the vast army of government workers may be exaggerated. One reason for this, as Mr. Morarji Desai and others have admitted, is that the civil service does not appear to be enthusiastic about doing the dirty job for the rul-

As one government official in Poona county in western India told this correspondent: "Why should we go out of our way to help rig the election? If we do so, we will only invite ter- malpractices. rible retribution if the opposition manages to seize power in the battle of the ballot box."

One handicap which the government appears to have deliberately placed in the path of the opposition parties pertains to the tortuously slow pace of prison releases. Many top-ranking opposition politicians have been set free as long as three weeks after the January 18 election announcement of the prime minister. What is worse, an estimated 13,000 opposition workers will continue to languish in prison on the ground that the amnesty does not apply to "extremist" parties.

Despite all these adverse factors militating against a genuinely fair election, the mid-March balloting may provide adequate proof that India still remains the world's largest free nation. In the opinion of Mr. Kummitithadal Santhanam, a former cabinet minister and veteran of the freedom struggle, it is just not practicable to rig the election in a vast country

He told me: "There may be rigging and intimidation here and there. But the very vastness of the electorate - 320 million - is a guarantee of fair elections."

All this apart, it will just not help the Congress Party to fix the election. In her struggle to legitimize her authority, Mrs. Gundhi knows that any suspicion that the polls may not be free and fair will only harm her image. And, despite the eclipse it suffered for 19 agonizing months, India's opposition has remarkably revived so as to be able to serve as a vigilant watchdog of possible government electoral

Mr. Rajan is a former editorial writer for The Traces of India

### Anglo-Irish relations: a touch of frost

Whitehalt officials are grimly preparing for hope to Anglo-Irish relations barely two years equal parts of skill and flashes of in- a new generation of Republicans to whom "the a new low in Britain's ever-delicate relations with the Republic of Ireland. The crisis is being precipitated partly by the Provisional IRA, partly by the historic lack of understanding between the two countries.

The recent conviction of the Provisionals killer squad captured in the Balcombe Street siege may yet be avenged by the IRA. The British government for its part, is incensed by the Republic's insistence on pursuing its torture case against Britain before the European

The Dublin government is infuriated by Mr. Callaghan's public attack upon it for failing to sign the European anti-terrorist convention, and for leaning upon it to abandon the trial of the armed British patrol which strayed across the Irish border. It all adds to a setback by several years.

of visits between ministers that brought new squad. Scotland Yard's victory was built from

The biggest single contribution to the gloom is the total absence today of any political initiative toward a solution of the Ulster problem. Power-sharing has been killed by the Protestants; the constitutional convention has been buried without ceremony. The Labour government has sent its former Defence Secretary, Mr. Mason, to pursue what appears to be a straight law-and-order policy in the province.

It is this absence of movement in Northern Ireland itself which has convinced the terrorist movement that London no longer cares what happens to Uister people, or even to its own troops, and that the only way of shifting the British is to take the fight back to their own

London is all the less inclined to make concessions following the police success in breaking the Balcombe Street gang, probably the Who remembers now the cordial exchange IRA's most callous and successful murder

competence by the terrorists. The Bacombe. war is a way of life. Some of them have had Street gang, it is clear, had learned a good no civilian employment at all: even as schooldeal from the mistakes of earlier killer squads. In particular, it gave very little away to the had its fatal moments of carelessness - often due to an Irish fondness for the bottle.

It may even be that Britain's police have already succeeded in smashing the first wave of reprisals for the Balcombe Street convictions. The Oxford Street fire-bombings were followed by some rapid arrests in Liverpool, and the scizure there of incendiary materials. But information reaching British intelligence

agents in Dublin indicate that such arrests are in fact stimulating recruitment in the Republic. The 30-year jail sentences now being specifically sought to carry out revenge missions. More than half of them are said to be coming from Belfast to training schools in the Re-

Ism Convention.

public. For the ugly fact is, six years of living

the Republic be builted into adopting one conother - that on Human Rights? And don't the · British realise that nothing more could be done by the Republic without amending the Constitution on political offences? Does Britain really expect an Irish government to go to the people saying "Help us to help the British?"

What all of these arguments reveal is the inability - innocent though it may be - of the English in particular to appreciate the national spirit of the Irish, or their sense of history. Much the same could be said of the English attitude toward Scotland and Wates, Almost nothing nowadays seems to offend the English. series of patriotism, and so Englishmen tend to imagine nobody else has stroll a sense either. At its best this is English tolerance; at its worst insensitivity so far there has hardly

lini that does not mean, in Irish eyes, that wijdn he talks about "tirotherly love" he is tin or to imagine that Dublin does not carp-sending daughter Amy to a public school that suboth injection victims of violence, wherever is predominantly nonwhite.

### Carter and religion

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

ine campaign were variations of the (olowing (a) how religious is he? and (b) how hill his religious commitment shape his presi-

No one who reads Mr. Carter's autoblography "Why Not the Best?" can escape the conclusion that the new President is desirous of bringing God into his own life and into the

Beyond church-going, Sunday school teachering and, sometimes, preaching, Mr. Carter has on numerous "missions" or "visits for God" in which he has sought to impart God's love to those in need. Beyond that, too, Mr. Carter has told us

(and this he doesn't volunteer; his answers about his religious life only come when he is questioned) that he prays many times a day Actually we do not find, even among the most cynical members of the press, those who question Mr. Carter's religious sincerity. Some may scott at Mr. Carter's expressions of religlous faith. But we hear no one say, "He's a phony," Or, "He's doing this for effect - be cause he knows there are votes in at !! But the questions persist, from among public

Among the public at large the questions regious zeal will shape his approach to running adds: porters heard most often about Jimmy Carter the country. Again, there are some very helpful clues in Mr. Carter's own book.

Mr. Carter tells in "Why Not the Best?" of a religious mission he participated in among the nish-speaking (amilies in a ghetto area of a New England city. He says he worked alongside a Cuban Christian named Eloy Cruz.

"I asked him," writes Carter, "how a tough and rugged man like him could be so sensitive kind, and filled with love. He was embarrassed by my question, but finally fumbled out an answer - 'our Savior has hands that are very gentle, and he cannot do much with a man who

Mr. Carter writes of this experience; "I thought about this often as Governor of Georgia. How can we combine the competent and efficient management of taxpayers; money with the sensitive and effective service needed to alleviate affliction and to enhance the development and use of the capabilities of our most needy citizens?"

Mr. Carter goes on to the importance of distinguishing between potentially productive social service recipients" which he would train and "those who are permanently and lither 

Washington and press alike, as to how Mr. Carter's roll-ently dependent on government services." He

within earshot of British Army boots has bred

us: "We also should not underestimate the perto minister to those who are in need. There has been an excessive inclination to wash our hands of this responsibility, and to assume that government alone can deal with the problems of the poor and afflicted,"

Mr. Carter has been in the presidency for only about a month, but he already is moving. in directions that are being interpreted as outward expressions of his religious thinking:... • Foreign Rolley, Mr. Carter has written

"There is no need for lying. Our best national defense is in the truth." We have seen this approach in the President's frank, open communications with the Soviets.

 Setting an example. Mr. Carler definitely sees a president as having the responsibility of improving the moral fiber of America as a whole and of Americans as inclividuals. He is showing his opposition to the alcohol-drug problem by not serving hard liquor in the

Much of the money comes from the United resident Irish community in London. But it still States, Libya and shadowy 'people's liberation" funds.

It is important to remember that the government of the Irish Republic has to face General Elections within the next year. That is why Prime Minister Cosgrave has not been able to make what London regards as gentlemanly concessions by not prosecuting the wandering patrol and not pressing the European torture

children they have been in the pay of the IRA.

case, once Britain has apologised for both. It seems to Dublin the final proof of British insensitivity that Mr. Callaghan should taunt freland with failure to endorse the anti-terror-

The Irish cabinet issued a terse statement that its determination to deal with terrorism was "well-known and needs no further elaboration." Government spokesmen pointed out that new penalties for terrorism had just been introduced by the Republic, and that it was now possible for Irishmen to be tried in the Republic for terrorist acts committed elsewhere - if only Britain would forward the necessary dos-

In any case, say Irish politicians, why should

been a tremor of hostility shown toward the tristi community in London

the British government has the uight to threaten or insult its opposite muniber in Dub-